FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KOZYAKOV ON U.S. DEFENSE EXPENDITURE BILL

LD111654 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] It was announced by the White House yesterday that President Ronald Reagan had signed a bill authorizing the Armed Forces to spend nearly $178 billion in the coming fiscal year. Here is a comment by our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov:

Deeds speak louder than words, and in this case the deeds of the U.S. President certainly do speak for themselves. The bill he signed enables the Pentagon to spend an enormous sum on weaponry in the Armed Forces in the fiscal year beginning on the first of next month. In fact, $178 billion is the record sum to be appropriated for the military establishment. It exceeds the current fiscal year appropriation by nearly $50 billion. The President's signature on this bill says far more than any official statements about Washington's present policies which are arousing mounting alarm in the United States and in the whole world.

These $178 billion collected from tax payers will go to step up the arms drive still further, through the development of dangerous new weapons of mass destruction; the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the Trident submarine missile system and many other weapon systems whose spread will make it even more difficult, if not impossible, to reach agreement on arms control. Half the sum, $86 billion, has been directly earmarked for the further stockpiling of new missiles, aircraft, tanks, ships and other types of arms by the Pentagon. Although those already in U.S. arsenals are enough to wipe out whole continents and even the whole of civilization.

President Reagan's signature on this record appropriation serves as another reminder of the most alarming phenomenon of our times: the fact that the Republican administration persists in its insane bid to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. This U.S. policy has become the main source of international tension and of the war danger. It is perfectly obvious that every new type of arms developed in the United States to gain the upper hand over the Soviet Union inevitably prompts corresponding defensive measures on the Soviet Union's part. This makes the present actions of the Reagan administration to build up the American war potential a challenge, an impetus sending the arms race into a new spiral. It is nothing more than adventurism in foreign policy. What lends support to this conclusion is the fact that the growth of U.S. military spending goes hand in hand with a clearly non-constructive approach of the administration to disarmament talks, and even with the rejection of such talks, as has happened in the case of the negotiations for a total ban on testing nuclear weapons. One can therefore well understand the feelings of those Americans who are voicing ever greater concern about the inordinate growth of U.S. military spending and the development of all these MX missiles, Tridents and other sophisticated weapons of mass destruction.

As Louis Harris told the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS a few days ago, there is now an antiwar movement of truly unprecedented scope in America. Indeed, he said, there had never been such an acute yearning for peace in the nearly three decades that this public opinion polling service has been in existence. According to Harris, the justification the White House is offering for its policy of escalating the arms race; is not meeting with public backing. The opinion pollster said most Americans were disturbed by the possibility that President Reagan might involve the United States in another war.

As the election campaign gets under way, it is likewise becoming evident that Americans are critical of the policy of inordinately pushing up military expenditures. More than 120 town, city and county councils in the United States have given their backing to a freeze on nuclear weapons. It is expected that nuclear disarmament resolutions will be on the ballots in November in nine states: Arizona, California, Delaware Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Rhode Island.

But interviews with congressmen that have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES make it plain even now that the electorate is strongly against the policy of boosting military expenditures. As one congressman said, President Reagan has failed to convince the people of the need to push up military spending.

All this is, of course, highly significant. Almost daily the President and his colleagues seek to frighten Americans with the Soviet threat, but this bandying of propaganda stereotypes can hardly convince many Americans. More and more people are discerning the real threat to America: the threat to their peace and to their well-being. This is the threat of an arms race, of military confrontation, a threat that stems from the belligerent anti-Soviet course followed by the Republican administration. And such actions as the signing of the bill on record arms spending by President Reagan are far more eloquent than any words.

EUROPEANS RESIST U.S. 'TORPEDOING OF DETENTE'

LD110500 Moscow TASS in English 0450 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- "The stubborn attempts of the U.S. leaders at torpedoing detente are meeting with growing resistance not only from broad public circles, but also from the governments of many West European states," writes Yuri Zhukov, a political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA.

"The more clearly the aggressive designs of the U.S. administration manifest themselves, the greater becomes the scope of the mounting battle for preserving and strengthening detente, in which the peoples see an important factor of preventing nuclear holocaust."

As is known, the observer of the newspaper points out, Washington's stubborn attempts at embargoing the supplies of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline USSR-Western Europe have brought about a situation when even the Government of Britain, which remains until now the most loyal ally of the present U.S. administration, has refused to comply with that ban.

This does not mean at all, the author points out, that the leading circles of the NATO member-countries have given up their anti-communist and anti-Soviet views and designs. By no means. The point is a different one -- they have soberly assessed the force and significance of the permanent factors determining the present-day international situation.

These factors, the article says, are in the first place, the strength of real socialism in Europe -- that material and political strength, curbing the aggressive ambitions of imperialism, which does not have now military superiority. The rough parity of forces existing today stresses the need of renouncing adventurism.

Second, the rapid, truly unprecedented growth of the anti-war movement, appearing in whose ranks now are representatives of diverse political trends and social circles.

Third, the growing understanding among the ruling circles of an ever larger number of capitalist countries that in the present-day world, which has radically changed as compared with the epoch of the fifties, the policy of nuclear brinkmanship is a dangerous and prospectless occupation, while everybody stands to gain from the policy of detente, whose benefits were obvious to them over the past years.

"Only people, who forgot the lessons of history and realities of this epoch," the PRAVDA observer stresses, "can believe that they will succeed in ensuring for themselves military superiority, by plundering their own country and wasting one and a half trillion dollars on the arms race, and returning humankind by force of arms back to the 19th century, when capitalism could brutally oppress peoples with impunity."

UNITED STATES USES GENEVA TALKS AS SCREEN

LD110520 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Special Consultative Group has been meeting in Brussels.

It should be recalled that this group looks into the problems connected with the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, which are due to resume in October. This meeting of NATO experts, writes our commentator (Nikolay Gratsianov), has shown that the West always seeks to impose on the USSR the zero option suggested by American President Ronald Reagan. This solution envisages that the USSR, unilaterally, will totally dismantle its intermediate-range SS-20 missiles, while U.S. intermediate-range nuclear rockets, as well as the similar devices of Britain and France, will remain intact. In other words, the object of the zero option is to ensure NATO military superiority. By insisting on these variations, the West removes any constructive foundation for the talks and in this way jeopardizes the principles of equality and genuine security.

This leads one to suppose that the United States is seeking to use the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe as a screen to conceal its intention to deploy nearly 600 Pershing II's and Tomahawks in the Western European countries, aiming them in the direction of the USSR. This has in fact been confirmed by the NATO Special Consultative Group in Brussels, where the bloc's support for this plan was reaffirmed. Furthermore, according to news received lately from Hamburg, next October will see the start of a new American base for 96 cruise missiles in the FRG. The installation of the launch ramps, writes the weekly STERN, will begin in this base in the fall of next year.

To justify all these preparations, the United States' official representatives do not stop at a direct slander. During this session of the special NATO group in Brussels, Richard Burt, head of the Europe division of the U.S. State Department, asserted that the USSR continues to unilaterally increase the number of SS-20's in Europe. Our country has in fact carried out unilateral actions, but in a diametrically opposite direction. Just last March the decision was made to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. Last May Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said that the USSR was already carrying out a reduction of a substantial number of these devices. It was also said that the USSR would not install any further medium-range missiles in such a way that these could reach the Western European countries. This decision also envisages halting preparations for the deployment of missiles and the building of launch silos.

Such are the facts. Furthermore, they are known in Washington and by NATO. As regards the lies of Richard Burt, along with the other falsehoods, notably about the threat and military supremacy of the Soviets, it establishes in the mind of European opinion the U.S. line leading to preparations for a nuclear conflict on the Continent. The concept of a Pentagon-fashioned preventive strike or a limited or longer war against the USSR is also in this mold. The European friends of the United States must make themselves aware of this doctrine. They are exposed to the very first riposte, which for them would also be the last.

Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union does not bank on a disuasive blow or a nuclear victory, as is demonstrated by its undertaking -- always unilateral -- not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon. This is also shown by its desire to prevent the danger of nuclear war by liquidating nuclear weapons, tactical as well as of intermediate-range, in Europe. It is not the Soviet Union's fault if no progress has been made at the Geneva talks to reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe. Responsibility for the situation falls entirely on the United States and NATO, who do not want to renounce the escalation of nuclear weapons or ease tensions on the continent.

REAGAN 'RESISTANCE'TO ARMS CONTROL CRITICIZED

PM101121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Specialists' Opinion: 'The Falsity and Hypocrisy of the U.S. Stance'"]

[Text] New York -- The Reagan administration's recent refusal to resume talks aimed at concluding a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests irrefutably confirms the falsity and hypocrisy of its stance in the sphere of strategic arms limitation and reduction. That is the conclusion of D. McKillop and N. Colley, members of the task force for a comprehensive test ban of the Public Committee for National Security.

"The talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain concerning an all-embracing treaty, including effective verification measures," they write in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "were basically completed in 1980. Apart from agreement on a few technical details, all that is required is the political will to take the matter as far as the signing of the treaty.' But, the authors stress, the U.S. administration "is unwilling to display this will" and is sabotaging the talks on various invented pretexts.

D. McKillop and N. Colley regard the attitude to this treaty, which is "the first important step on the path toward ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war," as kind of "litmus paper" making it possible to test Reagan's true intentions in the important sphere of strategic arms. They conclude that this attitude, combined with the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks, indicates Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority. After all, strategic arms talks will take a great deal of time, they note, "and in the meantime America intends to deploy a new generation of first-strike missiles -- MX, Trident II, Pershing II and cruise missiles, which are intended not so much for preventing as for waging a nuclear war."

Thus the strategic arms talks are a "cover for a new, destabilizing twist to the arms race against the background of America's desire to achieve nuclear superiority." This is also confirmed by the administrations stubborn resistance to the imposition of a moratoriom on nuclear weapons.

However, a second sinister twist in this spiral looms on the horizon -- a new round in the arms race, when the designing of weapons is followed by the stages of tests, manufacture and deployment. A complete test ban treaty, the article notes, "could break this vicious circle," since "new or improved weapons systems would remain in their laboratory 'cradles,' thereby holding back the development of technology intended to ensure qualitative nuclear superiority."

That is what Reagan is seeking to prevent.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD121430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 12 Sep 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator on foreign affairs; with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

UN Secretary General's Visit

[Text] [Andrianov] Last week, 3 days ago, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, who is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During the talks, Comrade Brezhnev dwelt on the main foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union. As we know, these initiatives are aimed at resolving current crucial problems, the prevention of nuclear war, the cessation of the arms race, and disarmament. The Soviet leader noted that the general thrust of these initiatives is in keeping with the peace-loving goals and principles of the UN Charter. Our country, Leonid Ilich stressed, fundamentally rejects the policy of preparing for nuclear war and achieving military supremacy -- which is being pursued by certain powers -- and the use of force in international affairs as a whole. It is precisely this policy which is the main reason for increased tension in the world and the intensified military danger.

The UN secretary general expressed high appreciation for the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is invariably directed at strengthening peace and mutual understanding among peoples. In the process, Perez de Cuellar noted the exceptional importance of the Soviet Union's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which is important evidence of the USSR's attachment to the cause of peace and a practical measure easing the nuclear threat.

[Volskiy] When receiving Perez de Cuellar in the Kremlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirmed that the Soviet Union invariably supports UN efforts to guarantee international security and to develop cooperation between states in accordance with the clauses of the UN Charter.

U.S.-UN 'Strained Relations'

[Andrianov] Abroad, attention was drawn to the Soviet leader's declaration. Evidently this was no coincidence. One has to assume this was not due just to Leonid Ilich's declaration, since it is borne out by the Soviet Union's constructive actions in the international arena, including the United Nations, which, as we know, was set up to maintain peace and international security. By all accounts attention in the West was drawn to this declaration by Leonid Ilich in view of the fact that the United States is now lashing out more and more strongly at the United Nations. The closer the opening of the next UN General Assembly session comes, the more vicious are U.S. attacks on this representative international organization.

One need only mention a special program about the work of the United Nations, which was screened by ABC television. One of the speakers in the program was Senator Moynihan, the former permanent representative of the United States at the United Nations who is well known for his extremely reactionary views. He did not conceal his irritation over the fact that the United States has lost its former positions at the United Nations. Moynihan was, figuratively speaking, carried away when he recalled the days when Washington could dictate its wishes to the United Nations by exploiting the notorious voting machinery. But now virtually all aspects of the work of the international organization displease the United States, judging by what the U.S. senator said.

Washington is particularly infuriated by the United Nations' constructive stand on such issues as disarmament, strengthening international security and the struggle against racialism and apartheid. It was typical that Moynihan should come out categorically against UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's proposal on the expediency of holding a conference at the Security Council, at the highest possible level, to discuss strengthening the system of collective international security and raising the role played by the community of nations in settling conflicts.

[Nekrasov] Senator Moynihan was not, of course, speaking for himself alone. That is clear. By all accounts he was setting out the viewpoint of official Washington, which has set its course for an intensification of international tension, unleashing the arms race and preparing for war. How, in fact, can one reconcile this course with the principal goal for which the United Nations was first set up -- the deliverance of future generations from the flames of war.

It is here that we should look for the root of the strained relations between the United States and the UN, for the causes behind the malicious attacks by Washington's representatives against this international organization.

[Andrianov] In this connection I can quote the views expressed by some U.S. observers who think that the ABC television program mentioned, which is to coincide with the opening in New York of the regular UN General Assembly session, serves as yet another piece of evidence indicating the beginning of a crusade started by Reagan's administration against the international community. You may recall all those threats to punish the UN which were voiced on numerous occasions by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the UN. At the time some were prepared to explain the escapades of the U.S. representative by her obstinacy and whimsy. Now, however, other high-ranking officials in Reagan's administration are following in her footsteps. Whenever an issue or event in the UN takes a turn which the United States does not like, these U.S. officials resort to open blackmail, issuing threats to member countries and even to the organization itself that various sanctions may be used against them. In short, Washington just cannot leave behind its past imperial ambitions in the UN.

The world community however does not wish to put up with American diktat. Suffering from this mania about imperial greatness, Washington would like to press the UN away from solving the cardinal questions of war and peace, and would like to usurp for itself the personal right to manage international affairs at present within the competence of this organization and its Security Council. Washington is trying to undermine the structure of international cooperation among states which are working toward solving global problems on a just basis. All these designs and urges resemble dreams about the chariot of the past: but times past cannot be returned.

In the last 10 years the composition of UN membership has changed fundamentally. There are now 157 member states, of which almost 2/3 attained their independence in the postwar period after achieving victory in the struggle against racists and colonizers. These countries are still young but have already gathered considerable political experience and acquired maturity. As this summer's UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament demonstrated, the vast majority of the organization's member countries and the United States found themselves on opposite sides of the fence in discussions on the most urgent and burning problem in international politics -- the prevention of war and the preservation of peace.

Antiwar Movement

[Nekrasov] Comrades, may I draw attention to yet another point in the announcement about the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Perez de Cuellar. A short phrase from this announcement, from the speech made by the UN secretary general, says: World public opinion calls decisively for disarmament.

This short phrase carries deep content pointing to very important and fundamental processes taking place in contemporary international development, processes which we can witness today. You certainly remember the figures quoted in PRAVDA recently: In the various mass activities calling for an end to the arms race, for freezing nuclear arsenals, and for nuclear arms reduction last year, in total about 5 million people took part. This year during the spring-summer demonstrations alone there were already about 20 million people taking part. By now this figure has been substantially exceeded. In the first 10 days of September mass demonstrations involving many thousands of working people have taken place in many countries in response to the World Federation of Trade Unions decision to hold a day of trade union action for peace. This is the first time in all this period that a day of this sort has been held. Impressive demonstrations of this sort took place in the West German towns of Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt-am-Main and others.

The most interesting thing is that during these demonstrations a combination of slogans could be discerned: There were slogans calling for a rebuff to NATO's militaristic plans concerning the neutron weapon and so on, and slogans calling on people to campaign against the consequences of the economic crisis, against unemployment, and so forth. In other words there is an increasingly clear awareness among working people of the existence of a close connection between the enormous military spending going to produce armaments capable of turning our planet into a lifeless wilderness, and the deepening of the economic crisis. It is important to note, moreover, comrades, that this is not confined to Europe. It is the same in America, for instance. There are news agency reports of mass protest demonstrations against the antipopular economic policies of the Reagan administration, in such a major center as Detroit, for instance, where working people have gone to demonstrations with placards saying "We want jobs!," and at the same time "We need peaceful not military programs!." We are thus witnessing a certain merging of demonstrations of an antimilitarist and a social nature.

Returning to the events of recent days, I think it is important to note the many thousand-strong antiwar demonstration which was held in Rotterdam, the major Dutch center, the other day. The demonstration preceded parliamentary elections in Holland, held on the 8th of this month. I think it is important to note the circumstance that with their demonstration the peace campaigners were striving to make a practical contribution to the political life of their country.

[Andrianov] One gets the impression, Vadim Nikolayevich, that to a certain extent the Dutch peace campaigners have achieved the aim they had set themselves, is that not so? The Labor Party -- that is, the Dutch social democrats -- has become the biggest party in parliament in terms of the number of seats as a result of the election and should accordingly be entrusted with heading the future government. The Labor Party, as is well known, is taking a firm stand on refusing to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in the country.

[Nikrasov] Yes, you are right to some extent. In the election campaign which took place in Holland the U.S. missiles were a central issue. It was the most bitterly fought part of the campaign. But it must be stressed at the same time that the struggle in Holland is far from over. Although the Labor Party did win a relative majority, a coalition of rightwing parties, which support NATO, could be formed against it. For the time being one can merely say that an intense political struggle will continue in this country and it will naturally be of no small importance for similar campaigns in other West European countries, for example the FRG. In a sense it anticipates the campaign which is starting to develop on West German territory. From this point of view, 1983 should be extremely telling in terms of the lineup of political forces in West Germany on the eve of the Bundestag elections.

It should also be telling in terms of the lineup of forces in Britain where the parliamentary elections are also approaching and where in the Labor Party and in the trade union movement -- and this was shown in particular by the British TUC congress which ended the other day -- an increasingly acute campaign in developing around the problems of war and peace, on issues to do with foiling the U.S. plans for preparing for a nuclear war.

The antiwar sentiments are growing, comrades. There is no doubt about that. The statement of the World Peace Council on World Peace Day, published on the recent anniversary of the unleashing of World War II by Hitlerite Germany, says quite rightly that the immense movement in Europe, the United States and in all corners of the world has the power to avert a third world war -- a nuclear one.

Middle East Issues

[Andrianov] Let us return to the start of our conversation, when we were speaking about the reception of Perez de Cuellar by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I want to recall that concern over the existence of acute conflict situations in a number of areas of the world, including the Near East, was expressed during this meeting. In this connection Leonid Ilich stressed the need to seek an all-embracing and just Near East settlement by means of collective endeavors by all interested parties, including the PLO. After all, the entire world, virtually, condemned Israel's criminal aggression against Lebanon, against the PLO, against Syria. World public opinion is demanding that the forces of the Israeli aggressors and occupationists, the forces of these mass murderers and wreckers, be withdrawn without delay from Lebanon in compliance with UN Security Council decisions.

[Volskiy] This attack on Lebanon illustrated just how urgent it is to find an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. I think that it is no coincidence that the struggle for this objective, literally throughout the world, is perhaps more intensive now then ever before. In this connection I would like to note one common trend which has been manifested in recent events, not just in the Near East. At the present time imperialist or proimperialist aggressive forces are capable of seizing certain territory. For a time they can secure military superiority in individual parts of the world. They do, of course, possess both modern equipment and highly qualified military specialists. But, as a rule, they are no longer capable of consolidating the results of aggression and turning them into political victory.

On the contrary, the use of force is more and more often ending up in a political defeat. There is a profound, indelible reason for this: the self-awareness of the popular masses. It has increased so much in recent years, it has increased so much literally throughout the world that people do not forgive aggression. Attempts to attain unjust goals through the use of arms engender tendencies and manifestations which contradict the objectives which those who used weapons set themselves.

We have already seen an illustration of this in the conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. The British won these islands back from Argentina with the direct assistance of Washington. What has been the result? The result has been a sharp increase in anti-American sentiments in Latin America and a weakening of U.S. positions there.

As far as the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians, which was supported by Washington, is concerned, the inhuman and brutal methods used by the Begin government, the annihilation of the civilian population and the destruction of west Beirut have all multiplied many times over the miscalculation by the organizers of this adventure. Israel is now more isolated than it has ever been.

It is reported that telegrams from U.S. ambassadors in Arab countries are now lying on the desk of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. These telegrams are literally panic-stricken, according to the newspapers. All the ambassadors write in identical terms about the erosion of U.S. positions in Arab countries and the Muslim world, as a whole, where the prestige of the United States has now fallen very low.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, President Reagan's notorious, so-called new initiative on the Near East is evidently linked with this. By this initiative he clearly wants to beat down the anti-American wave, the wave of anti-American sentiment, which is now developing on all continents in general.

[Volskiy] Well, if that is so, if it was his intention to beat down this wave -- and that is indeed the case -- I think it is already clear that Reagan will scarcely succeed in doing this and is not succeeding in doing this. After all, what is the fundamental flaw and essence of his proposals on the Near East? They deprive the Palestinians of the right to set up their own national state by placing its possible territory, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, under the aegis of Jordan and retainining, moreover, the Israeli militarized settlements which were built there during the 15 years in which these lands have been occupied. Washington is proposing that new settlements, as it were, should not be built there. But the old ones, about 100 of them, would in no way have to be evacuated under his scheme and would remain there as Tel Aviv's outposts on those lands. That is one side of the matter.

The other aspect is Reagan's deliberate disregard of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, which is recognized as such by the international community, personified by the UN. So the most important rights of the Palestinians continue to be flouted by the U.S. President. The literally triumphal reception which was given to 'Arafat, the leader of the PLO, by the participants in the conference of heads of Arab states and govenments in Fes, which was unanimously described as triumphal by all observers, was a kind of answer to this.

To be more precise, officially this was the second phase of the all-Arab conference which began this spring in this same Moroccan town of Fes but was interrupted because of the sharp dissonance of views there. It was too much to expect that these differences would be smoothed out with a wave of the hand, especially since Reagan's plan was tailored to further stir up and exacerbate these differences among the Arabs. There are also, of course, objective reasons for this, such as differences in the social structure and in the political orientation of the various states.

However, the U.S. plan which was proposed brought about rather the opposite reaction: The Arabs grasped that the U.S. Government in this case is active not only on the battlefield, so to speak, it not only encourages the Israeli aggression but camouflages it with its own diplomatic maneuvers. So in this atmosphere, it was in counterbalance to Reagan's plan, precisely counterbalance, that the Arab conference worked out its own plan for a Near East settlement. This plan envisages the creation of a Palestinian state, confirms the role of the PLO and the rights of the Palestinians, it envisages, according to the available data on these proposals, the liquidation of the Israeli military settlements and proposes to guarantee, for all the Near East states, their independent existence, a guarantee on behalf of the Security Council, something which is also important.

It is hard to tell yet how events will develop further in relation to this project proposed by the Arab states. However, there is clearly some hope emerging that the Arabs have learned a lesson from the discord which existed among them during the period of the Israeli attack against Lebanon, or at least they are learning this lesson, and are striving to unite to confront Israeli expansion and to struggle for a just and all-round Near East settlement. Such unity of forces is now particularly necessary since the Israeli aggression has not been halted at all.

For instance, you know that recently the Israelis carried out provocations in west Beirut. They transferred additional reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon, where it is known that Syrian troops are stationed from the body of the inter-Arab force, and they shelled their positions. It is not inconceivable that here is an attempt to realize a second phase in the adventurist plan, to score a military blow against Syria which now is the chief stronghold of the Arab confrontation of Zionist chauvinism, and to try and undermine and perhaps even overthrow the progressive regime in Syria.

African Issues

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, this continuing Israeli aggression is dangerous also because Tel Aviv's example is now beginning to be followed by other reactionary regimes leaning on the U.S.

[Volskiy] Quite true. For instance the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] uses methods similar to those used by Israel. As you know, for a year the RSA has occupied a considerably large territory in southern Angola and recently made a large incursion into the interior of the country. According to reports, preparations are currently underway for an even wider-scale armed intervention into Angola, combined with political pressure or attempts at putting pressure on the Angolan Government.

They have also started with local sorties, as Israel did, and also, like Israel, they have tried to find among local adventurist elements suitable people who would obey their orders. Generally speaking, this is a most far-reaching, dangerous plan. This is an attempt by the racist regime in the RSA, having installed a puppet government in neighboring states, to set up a sphere of influence there or, as they fancifully call this venture, the constellation of South Africa. Again, echoing the Israeli chauvinists, the RSA leaders talk about their security, about self-defense against the liberation forces. They see this self-defense, however, as imposing their domination over the neighboring countries. To call things by their true names, this means turning Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, and of course Namibia -- which is unlawfully occupied by the racists -- this means turning these countries into a sort of gigantic reservation subordinate to the apartheid regime.

At the center of this large-scale scheme is the following plan: The Republic of South Africa supposedly agrees to concessions on Namibia, to granting it formal independence, but, in return, it demands that Cuban troops, which have been there for several years at the invitation of the Angolan Government to defend the country from attack by the RSA and its placemen, should be withdrawn from neighboring Angola. It is no coincidence that the RSA racialists and those backing them should be talking about the Cuban troops. All these plans and schemes go beyond the regional framework. Obviously, they concern the policies of Cuba and go hand-in-hand with the anti-Cuban campaign Washington has been fomenting for a long time.

U.S.-World Policies

[Andrianov] It seems to me, Dmitriy Antonovich, that the principal aim of the anti-Cuban campaign actually lies elsewhere. The objective is to provide a propaganda pretext for suppression of liberation movements in Central America. This appears to be the aim Washington is pursuing.

[Volskiy] But it must be added, I think, that, of course, socialist Cuba itself is also in the sights of the American administration, Boris Vasilyevich. All these are essentially links in the same chain, the chain of attempts to destabilize the situation in the progressive countries of Africa, Latin America and the Near East. The policy of confrontation with these countries, which we mentioned earlier in the context of the American Government's attitude to the United Nations, where these developing states play such a major role, is also manifest in a more practical sphere, not just in the political but the military-political sphere. The Reagan administration talks about this quite unequivocally. Thus, the developing states now have to be particularly on their guard.

[Andrianov] Yes, international reaction is not abandoning its intrigues against the forces of peace and progress. But, as we have said today, mass antiwar demonstrations took place in the first few days of September in the countries of Western Europe, America and Asia, and they were a sort of prelude to the start of a mighty autumn campaign by peace supporters for liquidation of the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and a shift to real disarmament.

The point is that the threat of nuclear catastrophe, which is being brought on humanity by the adventurist policy of the United States and NATO, is something that many millions of people are aware of particularly acutely today. For this reason they are filled with determination to wage an energetic campaign for peace and to take specific, effective measures against the madness of the nuclear maniacs. The participants in this antiwar, antinuclear movement of unprecedented scope find inspiration and faith in the possibility and resolute struggle for peace waged by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

With that, we come to the end of our roundtable meeting. Many thanks for your attention, esteemed listeners. Goodbye, and all the best.

USSR-EUROPE GAS PIPELINE CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

Increased U.S. Pressure

LD101440 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The U.S. is increasing pressure to bear on the West European countries participating in the "gas-pipes" deal with the Soviet Union. The U.S. Commerce Department announced sanctions on Thursday against the British company John Brown Engineering and its three subsidiaries for complying with the contract for the delivery of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. They will be deprived of the right to import from the U.S. oil and gas equipment and technology. Earlier the U.S. took similir discriminatory measures against two French companies -- the nationalised company Creusot-Loire and Dresser France, a subsidiary of the U.S. firm Dresser Industries -- as well as against the Italian firm Nuovo Pignone.

Speaking at a press conference on Thursday, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge could not conceal his exasperation over the independent policy of West European countries in the East-West trade relations. He threatened that the "sanctions" would be imposed also against other West European companies which do not yield to the U.S. diktat and go on fulfilling their contracts with Soviet foreign trade associations. Malcolm Baldrige admitted that the losses of the West European companies, against which the sanctions were introduced, would run into a billion dollars in the coming three years. He was also forced to admit that the Reagan administration's ban on the delivery of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline would also affect U.S. companies whose losses would amount to 600 million dollars following the loss of contracts.

According to the U.S. Department of State, however, the losses will amount to 800 million dollars. They will be borne by Dresser Industries, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor Company and a number of other companies.

The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out that the administration's moves arouse increasing discontent of U.S. companies which are afraid of losing in future lucrative markets and contracts. This is certain to undermine confidence in U.S. companies and to make it even more difficult to do business abroad, Ed Luter, president of Dresser Industries, said.

ITV on UK Anger

LD100954 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] London September 10 TASS -- The ITV [Independent Television Network] news service reports today that the Reagan administration's decision to apply discriminatory sanctions against the British John Brown engineering firm which has supplied turbines for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has evoked a wrathful reaction of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the British Government.

The ITV's opinion is that these differences are the most serious ones in the history of relations bewteen the United States and Britain in the entire post-war period.

As a spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office stated last night, it is quite obvious that Margaret Thatcher is discontented with any attempts by the United States administration to interfere in British commercial interests.

John Smith, a spokesman of the Labour opposition in Parliament, has urged the government to issue a rebuff to the U.S. sanctions by all means available, including countermeasures.

Prediction of Outcome

LD112254 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program, by Moscow observer Valeriy Belyanskiy]

[Text] The response in London to the U.S. sanctions against John Brown Engineering for providing equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline was swift and sharp. A spokesman for the prime minister said the British Government regrets the U.S. position and would have to study it before making up its mind what its reaction is going to be. In short, the Anglo-American pipeline quarrel is going beyond mere verbal exchanges and is becoming a feud that could well affect the special relationship so long and carefully built up between the two countries. A Conservative member of Parliament, John Stokes, has already voiced the widespread feeling of disappointment in Britain over Washington's measures of discrimination. This sort of behavior by the United States, he said, is hardly that of a country's ally.

The unceremonious way in which Washington is punishing its closest ally for disobedience should indeed cause a deep sense of injury in London, which has on so many occasions helped the Americans out. Actually London was the first to respond to the demand that U.S. cruise missiles be sited in Western Europe. It was the first to join in the various anti-Soviet campaigns launched by the White House, whether over the Olympic games in Moscow or over the events in Afghanistan and Poland.

But in the case of the Siberian gas pipeline, the Reagan administration has gone so far in its efforts to lay down the law for its partners in London that -- for that matter, in Paris, Bonn and Rome, too -- it was deemed wise to make a stand in defense of national interests. By enforcing discriminatory sanctions against rebel firms in Western Europe, Washington is simply ignoring the very ground rules of international trade and the the sovereignty of the West European countries in a bid to further its political aims.

For the West Europeans, yielding to Washington's sanctions would mean the loss of many thousands of jobs assured by the Soviet orders and would be damaging to their economies. Statistics that have appeared in one of the Vienna newspapers recently provide a good illustration of how dangerous the Reagan administration's policy of embargoes and bans is Western Europe. U.S. capital accounts for 28.1 percent of all foreign investments in Britain; 15.4 percent in Federal Germany and 11.3 percent is Switzerland. With such being the influence wielded by U.S. capital, it is easy to see why Washington's attempts to pressure U.S. subsidiaries in Western Europe are meeting with resistance. The fact that Washington's black list includes even its most intimate ally, London, may well be taken as an indication that the U.S. pressure will continue. Indeed, the U.S. secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, made this quite clear to West Europeans at his latest news conference.

But judging by the united stand taken by Western Europe on participation in the gas pipeline project, the United States can scarcely count on being very successful. It seems to me the U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was right in predicting that the Russians will ultimately get their pipeline, Western Europe would get Siberian gas and the United States would get the consequences of a severe quarrel with friends.

George Ball's Criticism

LD121552 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 12 TASS -- George Ball, a prominent U.S. politician, former U.S. undersecretary of state, describes as mad and doomed to utter failure the Reagan administration's attempts at hindering the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. In an article published in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, he writes that those attempts bear the imprint of hypocrisy, self-deception and surprising ignorance as to the recent history experience. According to the U.S. diplomat, the administration's actions constitute a vivid example of how the United States should not pursue its foreign policy.

George Ball criticises official Washington's attempts at "justifying" the embargo on the delivery of equipment for the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline by allusions to other problems which have no bearing on this one. The administration's actions are based on an impracticable desire to damage the Soviet system. Pathological hatred for communism and for the Soviet Union, in particular, has been made a state policy by the Reagan administration.

The U.S. diplomat holds that Washington, declaring various types of economic "sanctions", forgets the obvious fact that embargoes seldom achieved their purpose and in most cases ended in failure for their initiators In this connection he recalls the fiasco of the United States' attempt to prevent the construction of the Druzhba (Friendship) oil pipeline in the early sixties by compelling the FRG to abandon the delivery of large-diameter pipes to the USSR.

Writing about the outburst of indignation in Western Europe at the U.S. discriminatory measures with regard to West European companies which declined to obey the peremptory shout from across the ocean, the author points out that the FRG and France, before deciding on participation in the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline, thoroughly considered and estimated their economic, political and defence interests. He regards as quite understandable the West European leaders' indignation when after the agreements were reached and contracts concluded, Reagan started raising obstacles to prevent the realisation of their plans.

In the opinion of George Ball, Washington is conducting a game which will inevitably end in a loss. He writes in conclusion that the administration should immediately change its present course if the Americans want to prevent folly from resulting in a catastrophe.

KOMMUNIST ON USSR-W. EUROPE 'DIVISION OF LABOR'

LD121512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS) -- The journal KOMMUNIST notes that under the conditions of the world economic crisis of capitalism which began in the mid-seventies, "the significance for the capitalist countries of further development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries -- where planned development of the national economy guarantees a stable market and provides many enterprises in the West with work -- rose sharply."

In an article published in the latest, No 13, issue of the journal, it stresses that "the practice of placing orders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on a long-term basis, particularly in industries gripped by structural crisis (ferrous metallurgy, metal working, shipbuilding and so on) is convincing confirmation of this." In 1981, certain progress was achieved in the trade and economic links between the USSR and its leading West European partner -- the FRG. By comparison with 1970, the volume of trade between the two countries rose by more than 10 times and reached almost $6 billion.

The article notes that Soviet orders provide work for about 500,000 West German workers. "The visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG opened up new prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation, having mapped out points of reference beyond the limits of the present century."

"Of course," the journal writes, "the development of trade and economic links between the capitalist and socialist countries cannot resolve the problem of employment, or eliminate the reserve army of labor, which is engendered by the law of capitalist accumulation. Nevertheless, these links are able to make a considerable contribution to the cause of easing the position of hundreds of thousands of working people in the United States and West Europe."

The article cites the following example: At the beginning of the seventies a Soviet-American project was worked out for joint development of gas deposits in West Siberia. According to preliminary evaluations, this enterprise could have provided by 1982, 10 percent of the total U.S. demand for natural gas and have created a minimum of 250,000 new jobs. However, following the adoption by U.S. Congress of the notorious Jackson, Vanik and Stevenson amendments, this project, which was important for the United States, was buried.

The journal notes that a notable role in the trade and economic links between the capitalist countries and the USSR is played by medium-sized and small firms. In the FRG about 40 percent of all trade turnover with the USSR comes from 1,600 medium-sized and small interprises. Twenty-five small enterprises of the French machine-building industry, linked by a unified coordinating center, market the greater part of their products in the Soviet Union, which provides work for half of the working people of these enterprises.

The article draws attention to the fact that recently the U.S. Government has sharply stepped up its policy of undermining the basis of economic cooperation between countries with different social systems, striving to tear up the material fabric of detente. Washington is also trying to force this adventurist policy on the states of West Europe.

"Despite Washington's pressure, the course toward mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of the international division of labor is blazing a path for itself, a course which wholly and fully responds to the interests of relaxation of international tension," the journal concludes.

MILITARY, POLITICAL AIMS OF NATO GAMES CITED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Preview

PM091233 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Whence the Threat"]

[Text] Brussels, 1 Sep -- Large-scale North Atlantic bloc military maneuvers, codenamed Bold Guard, begin today on Danish and FRG territory with U.S., British, West German and Dutch troops taking part. As reported by the headquarters of the supreme commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces in Europe, they will continue through 5 October. Over 47,000 soldiers, 9,690 armored vehicles, over 450 aircraft and helicopters and 50 ships are involved in these military exercises.

These maneuvers are being held in parallel with the naval exercises, codenamed Northern Wedding, covering extensive regions of the Atlantic and the Baltic and Norwegian Seas.

In September alone over 300,000 NATO soldiers will take part in the now traditional fall maneuvers of ground, naval and air forces along the whole length of NATO's zone of operations, from Nordkapp in Norway to the Mediterranean and the eastern borders of Turkey.

Large-scale maneuvers codenamed Carbine Fortress will be held 13 through 25 September in the region of Wuerzburg, FRG. Some 70,000 men in all from subunits of U.S., FRG, Canadian, Belgian, Dutch, Luxembourg and Danish ground forces will take part in them. The troops' operations will be given air support by NATO countries' air force units, which will be taking part in the Cold Fire maneuvers planned for the same time. The official communication about the maneuvers indicates that their aim is "to rehearse the interaction and boost the combat capability of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe."

Bundeswehr military maneuvers codenamed Grosse Wehr will be held on FRG territory; 35,000 servicemen, 3,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers and also 7,000 units of other combat equipment will take part in them. According to the FRG Defense Ministry, a total of 6,000 U.S. and Dutch troops will also be involved in the maneuvers.

In all over 19,000 servicemen and 29,000 tons of freight -- military equipment and supplies -- will be transferred to the FRG from the United States by the end of September.

They will take part in the major militarist spectacle known as Autumn Forge-82 during which a series of some 24 different exercises in all will be held, involving a range of NATO member states. Many of them are held annually by the bloc's military organization. They include major maneuvers such as Reforger, Bar Frost and Display Determination.

The aim of these major exercises, as the NATO command communication says, is to demonstrate the combat readiness of the bloc's armed forces and to rehearse their interaction in the "European theater of military operations" in conditions closely approximating combat. According to a NATO headquarters spokesman, these maneuvers "should demonstrate U.S. determination to ensure the reinforcement of NATO armed forces in West Europe in a crisis situation."

PRAVDA on Consolidation Goal

LD130650 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- The NATO air force exercises codenamed "Cold Fire-82" are held in West Germany and other West European countries on September 9-24. According to the Defense Ministry in Bonn, air force units of the U.S., West Germany, Britain, Canada and other states are taking part in the exercises. At the same time, the exercises of ground troops codenamed "Starke Wehr" and "Carbine Fortress-82" are being held on the territory of West Germany, Yuriy Kuznetsov writes in PRAVDA.

This is but a part of the series of "Autumn Forge-82" large-scale military "games," started by the NATO command in the northern, Western and southern parts of the European Continent. These intensely belligerent activities will cover a spann of several weeks, and, according to Western news agencies, "tactical exercises" of the NATO partners in Central Europe will last till mid-November.

Pointedly dramatised large-scale "rehearsals" of military clashes on European soil obviously meet the interests of the "big policies" of Washington and NATO militarists by helping them whip up tensions on the European Continent, the commentary points out. The attempts to draw all the NATO partners into active military cooperation are designed to help consolidate the "Atlantic solidarity" of the U.S. and its West European partners, which was seriously damaged by the contradictions between them, aggravated recently, which were brought about by Washington's imperial ambitions.

WEST'S ARMS RACE, NEOCOLONIALISM HAMPER IMF WORK

LD101524 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Neocolonialism in Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

"These are very, very difficult times. There is a tremendous amount of frustration," was the pessimistic note struck in the address by IBRO President Olden Clausen at the end of the annual joint session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which closed in the Canadian city

of Toronto. The Western leaders have, as a matter of fact, proved to be unable to find a way out of the very difficult problems pestering the economy of the capitalist part of the world. At the same time the wish of the USA and the other industrialized capitalist states to find a way out of their upheavals -- economic stagnation, budget deficits and inflation at the expense of the developing countries, has again clearly manifested itself. In spite of the statements by the Western leaders about their "understanding" of the problems of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the meeting produced very modest results. It has been only decided to reach agreement before next April on an increase of donations to the IMF, but the USA, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST put it, showed special disregard for that idea, as it creates an obstacle to the Reagan administration's high military spendings. The funds of the International Development Association (IDA) will also be somewhat increased. Against the background of the monstrous problems of the enormous foreign debt, huge payments deficits and economic backwardness, with which the Third World is faced, this so-called "concession" to the West is just a drop in the ocean. [sentence as received] The USA and the other capitalist powers by no means intend to alter the frankly predatory terms for the granting of loans to the developing countries. Moreover, the question is being examined of establishing for "some" interest-free loans granted by the international development association at 5-6 per cent interest rate.

Representatives of the USA and the other Western powers stubbornly bypassed in Toronto the questions tabled by the developing countries in connection with the unequal terms in trade forced on them by the West, deflation of the prices of raw materials and inflation of the prices for their industrial products and high bank rates.

But is is precisely this policy due to which the West annually pumps out of Asia, Africa and Latin America almost twice as much money as it invests there, ensuring a new profit of nearly 60-70 billion dollars and dooming those regions to permanent backwardness and poverty. According to the IBRD estimates, the Third World's foreign debt this year will approach 600 billion dollars, while payments to repay debts and on interest rates will reach 119 billion dollars. These figures demonstrate how insignificant are the promises made by the USA and the other Western powers about their "aid" against the backdrop of this monstrous plunder of young states! In Toronto the delegates of the USA and the other Western countries forgot, as it were, the demand spelled out on the eve of the conference by the Group of 24 on behalf of the developing countries for a sharp cut by the West of military spending and transferring the funds thus released for the development needs. But the main cause of the economic ills of the capitalist world is precisely the arms race, which is being built up by Washington and is devouring vast resources. Under the pressure of criticism of the developing countries the USA and their allies are pretending to be making concessions while refusing to change the neocolonialist essence of their policy.

PRAVDA Article

LD120700 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The joint Toronto conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, "has shown once again that the United States is now the main opponent of restructuring of the international economic order on the principles of equality and justice. It is exactly American imperialism which heads the forces seeking to keep peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in neo-colonialist yoke and, by plundering the natural resources of developing countries, to doom them to poverty and backwardness". Noting that many participants in the conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Toronto were critical of the approach of the U.S. administration to problems of developing countries, PRAVDA writes: "This approach which was set forth by President Reagan last autumn at the Cancun Conference, has two main aspects: First, to render assistance to "the Third World", above all not through international organizations, but on a bilateral basis so as to tie it with U.S. military-political interests. Second, to assign the main role in that not to state funds but to private capital investments. For the young states this means: to capitulate under the pressure of foreign monopolies, to sacrifice the independent development of the national economy, to give up any forms whatsoever of its state regulation."

U.S.-SOVIET CONFERENCE HELD IN LOS ANGELES

LD111854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 11 Sep 82

[By TASS special correspondent Yu. Ustimenko]

[Text] Los Angeles, 11 Sep (TASS) -- A 1-day conference has been held here on the subject of "the future of American-Soviet relations," at the initiative of the U.S. State Department and the Los Angeles Council for International Relations. Taking part were representatives of the U.S. administration and of the public of southern California, science centers and universities, business circles and the press.

Representatives of official Washington did everything in their speeches to justify the militarist anti-Soviet policy pursued by the Reagan administration. Thus, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, E. Rostow, made crude attacks on the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, argued about the USSR's "aggressiveness," and frightened listeners with the "Soviet military threat." At the same time, he affirmed that the administration's main aim is allegedly the "achievement of peace," clearly letting it be understood here, however, that Washington intends to work toward this goal not with the aid of alleviating international tension, but by means of escalating the nuclear arms race and building up U.S. nuclear might.

E. Rostow, as was to be expected, did not say a word about the fact that it was in the Pentagon that long ago the doctrines were elaborated concerning so-called limited and protracted nuclear wars, whose possible practical implementation is often mentioned by representatives of the Reagan administration.

From his statement it is clear that Washington intends to continue torpedoing the constructive Soviet proposals at the talks in the field of arms control and at the same time force through the design, creation and deployment of new lethal types of weapons.

A deputy assistant secretary in the State Department, J. Scanlon, spoke in the same spirit, denying the existence of an approximate equality in strategic forces between the United States and the USSR. In his words, one of the main tasks of the United States is to restore the allegedly violated balance of forces. As is known the administration uses this false pretext for achieving a diametrically opposed aim -- breaking the existing equilibrium and creating strategic superiority for the United States.

At the same time, official speakers were forced to admit that Washington's foreign and military policy is causing serious discontent among West European allies of the United States. Thus, Scanlon was obliged to admit that Washington's relations with its partners on the other side of the Atlantic are now characterized by serious tension.

The conference speech by a distinguished representative of U.S. business circles, the president of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, A. Hammer, sounded like a sharp rebuke to the publicity-seeking speeches of Washington figures, who have set as their goal the brazen propaganda of Reagan's aggressive course. He stressed the need to make active efforts to improve relations between the United States and the USSR, which, in his words, "are now at an all-time low." Without dialogue, without talks there cannot be peace and progress, Hammer noted. If the United States does not take measures leading to dialogue, a threat to the very existence of our two countries and even to the whole world will arise. At the same time, steps now being taken by Washington "do not strengthen but weaken U.S. national security."

A. Hammer stressed the urgent need to organize a Soviet-American summit meeting for the purpose of solving current problems.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

New CPC Constitution

OW112101 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The new CPC Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress has now become effective. According to Chinese papers and official sources, this Constitution has summed up the historical experiences and lessons the CPC has learned since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. They add that the new Constitution is a comprehensive expression of the previous CPC constitutions, including the Constitution adopted by the Eighth CPC National Congress. In this regard, Kalin, an observer of this station, points out:

The CPC Constitution adopted by the Eighth CPC National Congress on 26 September 1956 said that the CPC looked to Marxism-Leninism for guidance of its activities. It added that only Marxism-Leninism could accurately explain the law of social development and chart the correct course toward socialism and communism.

We want to remind our listeners that the Eighth CPC National Congress -- the first CPC congress after the victory of the Chinese People's Revolution -- set the principles for socialist construction in China and summed up the experiences gained by China during its initial period of socialist development. The Eighth CPC National Congress called for close cooperation and coordination with other socialist countries and pointed out that the Soviet Union's experiences in socialist construction should be extensively employed. We must stress that the Eighth CPC National Congress also abolished the Seventh CPC National Congress' principle of regarding Mao Zedong thought as the CPC's theoretical and ideological foundation. Later, however, the resolution adopted by the Eighth CPC National Congress was discarded, and Mao Zedong thought was imposed on the CPC.

Today it is no longer necessary to comment on the grievous losses inflicted by Mao's policies on the Chinese people and the heavy blows dealt to the Chinese Communists and the working people throughout China because of these policies. Chinese leaders today cannot help admitting this. They admit that in the last several decades, subjective tendencies have appeared in the CPC's political work, class struggle has become excessive and there was rashness everywhere in economic construction. They also admit that the Cultural Revolution was a huge mistake that lasted a long time in a broad sphere. Today everybody in China knows that those were the direct consequences of implementing Mao Zedong thought.

The preservation of Mao Zedong thought in the new CPC Constitution can only indicate that Chinese leaders today refuse to draw lessons from their past experiences. Because of this fact, people cannot help thinking that the Chinese leaders want to use Mao Zedong thought to defend their internal and external policies. And so it is no wonder that they have again emphasized in the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress that class struggle will continue for a long period in certain spheres, and that they have called for the kind of rectification Mao initiated in the 1940's. Chinese history since the Eighth CPC National Congress proves that for the sake of the Chinese people's interests, Mao Zedong thought must be discarded.

Rectification Campaign

LD111108 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] A report to the 12th Congress of the Chinese ruling Communist Party now under way in Beijing contained a call for the so-called rectification campaign. The new large-scale campaign is planned to be conducted by stages over 3 years on the model of the Mao Zedong-backed Zhengfeng [rectification campaign] of the early forties. Does it mean that it will use the same antisocialist methods, murder, purge and mass terror? The Chinese press assures that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated.

However, the persistent propaganda calls for rectification of the party's work style, in line with the notorious Zheng-feng cannot but worry many Chinese, especially those who know what it means. Party leader Hu Yaobang, in an attempt to justify the new campaign, stated at the congress that there were still hostile elements of every hue and cry in the country. Of course, there is no place in the Chinese Communist Party for the activists from the Cultural Revolution who destroyed the party organizations and helped Mao carry out an antisocialist policy. There is no place either for dishonest people committing economic crimes. An official struggle against such people has been on for a long time now.

The press carries another report on (?perpetrations) of party officials and rank-and-file members. But is there any need for another mass scale and long campaign to solve these problems? It seems that the length of the new campaign is not only due to the need of struggle against the advocates of the deposed Jiang Qing and corrupted elements. The party members and Chinese society as a whole are increasingly discontented over the home and foreign policies of Deng Xiaoping and his faction. Many party members grumble over the slow growth of the economy, a lack of substantiated programs, neglect of acute social problems, (?low) living standards and militarization. Many disagree with the official foreign policy in general and the position on Vietnam in particular. In defiance of the latest Vietnamese peace moves, the Chinese step up tension on the border, shell targets on Vietnamese territory and carry out armed provocations. The 1979 aggression on Vietnam caused a lot of sufferings to the common Chinese. The invasion did not bring Beijing (?victory) [words indistinct] but over 60,000 people in killed and wounded. Grief came to thousands upon thousands of families. Many became invalids; huge material resources were wasted, instead of being spent solving social and economic problems.

In short, discontent over the (?Deng Xiaoping) policy has been widespread in the party and among the population. This is evidently why the authorities plan another rectification campaign. To remove some and intimidate others is apparently why the present leaders try to revive the methods of Mao Zedong, notorious for his ruthlessness and cruelty in mass-scale campaigns. In his time, drives of this sort cost dearly to the Chinese society. Time will show what they will cost China in our days.

New Party Rules

LD102120 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 10 TASS -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China is continuing its work. A report was printed in the Chinese press, saying that the plenary meeting, which was chaired by Hu Yaobang, adopted the decision on the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the decision on endorsement of the new rules of the Communist Party of China.

In the decision on the report the congress stated that "the line, the course and political directions, elaborated by the Central Committee since the time of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee are correct". The congress points out that the programme and the number of political directions, "aimed at creating a new situation in all fronts of socialist modernisation", should become the basis of the party's all further activities.

In the decision on the new party rules it is noted that the new rules enter into force as of the day of their adoption. The new rules specifically record changes in the structure of the central organs and local organizations of the Communist Party of China. The posts of the chairman of the Central Committee and his deputies are abolished. The general secretary of the party Central Committee will attend to current activities of the steering organs of the party Central Committee.

The party rules envisage formation of the Central Commission of Advisers at the party Central Committee, which, as is said in the rules, "is the political assistant and consultant of the Central Committee." The commission works under the direction of the Central Committee. The members of the Central Commission of Advisers should have not less than 40 years in the party. The chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers is elected from among members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee's Political Bureau. Similar commissions are instituted locally -- at party committees at the level of provinces, autonomous regions, cities under the central authority. It is planned to form the Central Discipline Control Commission and similar local commissions. It is reported that the members of the Military Council of the party's Central Committee are appointed by the Central Committee, while the chairman of the Military Council is elected from among members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The new rules contain a policy section in which it is noted that "in its actions the party is guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's ideas." "Consolidation of the socialist path, the people's democratic dictatorship, the party guidance and Marxism-Leninism and ideas of Mao Zedong, concentration of efforts on socialist modernisation of China" are called "the political mainstay of solidarity and unity of the party as a whole".

The congress held its plenary session on September 10, electing 210 members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and 172 members of the Central Commission of Advisers. Elections of candidate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Discipline Control Commission are to be held at the next session of the congress.

Congress Conclusion

LD121534 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress has ended in Beijing. It is reported that a Central Committee plenum took place today, which elected the Politburo Central Committee. It is made up of 25 members and 3 candidate members. A Standing Committee of the Central Committee Politburo has been elected. Its members include Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

Hu Yaobang has been elected general secretary of the Central Committee. Also elected was the Secretariat of the Central Committee, which has nine members and two candidate members.

The plenum has appointed Deng Xiaoping chairman of the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee.

Further Report

LD111042 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 11 TASS -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China has closed today. At its closing session the congress passed a resolution on a report about the work of the Central Commission for Checking on Discipline. The delegates to the congress have elected 138 alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and 132 members of the Central Commission for Checking on Discipline.

The official closing ceremony at the congress was addressed by Li Xiannian.

SOVIET THREAT TO PRC SECURITY DENIED

OW112012 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Glebov commentary: "Does the Soviet Union Pose a Threat to China?"]

[Text] Dear Listeners, Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that if the Soviet Union takes steps to lift what he called the "Soviet threat to China's security," it will be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move toward normalization.

Station observer Glebov has the following comment on his remarks:

The Chinese people received true fraternal internationalist support from the Soviet Union in all stages of their revolutionary struggle and their struggle for liberation. After the founding of the PRC, common ideals and goals in the struggle to reform and develop the society on the basis of socialist principles bound the Soviet and Chinese peoples together. The cooperation between the two countries based on the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, signed on 14 February 1950, was large in scale and diversified, unprecedented in the history of the two countries.

The Soviet Union did its best to help the People's Republic build itself up and advance. For example, with the Soviet economic and technical assistance, China laid a foundation for its defense industry and set up key enterprises for the manufacture of military aircraft, tanks and other military equipment. Soviet experts helped the PLA in its modernization drive and offered it rich Soviet experience.

When Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated -- through no fault of the Soviet Union's -- the CPSU and the Soviet Government took various measures to stop the process. We did so not as an expedient measure but in consideration of the long-term and far-reaching interests of the two countries and of the interest of socialism and the anti-imperialist struggle.

To refute and make the charge about an alleged "Soviet threat" groundless, the Soviet Union in 1969 and 1970 proposed the signing of an agreement prohibiting the use of arms, including nuclear arms, to attack the other side. In 1971 the Soviet Union proposed to China the signing of a treaty on the nonuse of force. In 1973, it proposed to China the signing of a nonaggression treaty. The Chinese side took a negative attitude toward all these overtures, saying that the proposed treaty and agreements were not needed because of the existence of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. However, the ruling clique in Beijing abrogated the existing treaty in 1979.

Prior to the Chinese action, the Supreme Soviet Presidium wrote a letter to the NPC of China in February 1978 declaring the Soviet people's wish for ending the abnormal situation existing between the two countries. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposed the issuance of a joint statement on the principles guiding the Soviet-Chinese relations and suggested that the principle of peaceful coexistence be made the foundation of their mutual relations. However, like previous overtures, this proposal failed to obtain an affirmative response from the Chinese side. Last spring, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, made new proposals in his Tashkent speech. The purpose of this is to lead to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

These new overtures are the continuation and development of the principled Soviet policy toward China. For instance, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: There never was any threat to the PRC from the Soviet Union and there still is none. We have not had and do not have any territorial claim against the PRC, and we are ready at any moment to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions. We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Soviet-Chinese border area.

Comrade Brezhnev also declared: We have never considered the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries to be normal. We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries.

These overtures still hold good today.

GLEBOV ON PRC SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW122201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The concluding report of the CPC Central Committee to the 12th National Congress points out that the Chinese leaders support the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. What kind of government is this "coalition government?" Whom does it represent? Station observer Glebov makes the following comments:

When we revisited Kampuchea recently, it would appear that we had entered the house of an old and seriously ill person. However, we also suddenly noticed that the house was full of fresh air. The prolonged death atmosphere that existed before 1979 when the Khmer people were in the midst of a serious crisis had totally disappeared. More and more Kampuchean people are full of confidence in the future of their fatherland.

The above was the observation and conclusion of a reporter of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which does not have good feelings about the progress in Indochina. The reporter of that newspaper had visited Kampuchea when the country was under the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. On 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean people, with the support of the fraternal Vietnamese people, toppled the heinous Pol Pot regime. The reporter later revisited Kampuchea and was greatly surprised at the great improvements in that country. As a result he objectively described his impression of the situation in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people today still hate Pol Pot and his accomplice. This can be easily understood. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique massacred 3 million innocent Kampuchean people during a not very long period when the country was under their rule. They also destroyed the national economy and culture in that country.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Court held session in Phnom Penh from 15 to 19 August 1979 and sentenced Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to death for the heinous crimes committed by the reactionary ruling clique they headed.

Dear listeners, please put yourselves in the position of the common Kampuchean people, who have paid a great price in overthrowing the bloody rule. What will be their attitude?

Now some people are again attempting to impose the rule of the Pol Pot remnants on the Kampuchean people. With the support of the leaders in Beijing, U.S. imperialism has been conducting activities for this purpose. The imperialists want to maintain a prolonged period of tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia to expand U.S. military strength in that region and fish in troubled waters.

This is the cause of plotting the formation of the so-called coalition government. An accomplice of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary has become a member of that "government." Washington and Beijing know the ill repute of the butchers of the Kampuchean people throughout the world, especially in Indochina. The creators of the notorious "coalition government" attempted to cover up the bad things and dragged Prince Sihanouk, who has been in exile, and reactionary Kampuchean politicians in foreign countries into the organization. However, their efforts will not bring the results they expected. We have no doubt about this.

Sihanouk has been wandering around the world and living at leisure and in comfort. He has long forgot the national interest of Kampuchea and has naturally lost his past prestige. He can now serve anyone except Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. The reactionary Khmer politicians in foreign countries are just like Sihanouk.

Accordingly, we can see that the notorious "coalition government" represents no one but its foreign masters. Moreover, the "coalition government" is not in Kampuchea but in a foreign country. The plot to impose the so-called coalition government on the Kampuchean people will be futile.

The argument of the existence of a "Democratic Kampuchea" is also totally groundless. After the downfall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary ruling clique, the Kampuchean people announced the formation of the Kampuchean People's Republic. With its peace-loving policy, the Kampuchean People's Republic has won increasing prestige in the international political arena and among the people of various countries in the world.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Committee has won the complete confidence of the Kampuchean people. The people's self-government committees, which has received all-out support from the people, are leading the people in both urban and rural areas to carry out various kinds of revolutionary transformation. There are still many difficulties in Kampuchea left by the Pol Pot elements. The road being taken in Kampuchea is correct. The progressive economic transformation, the hard work of the Kampuchean people and the fraternal and internationalist aid provided by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all progressive mankind to Kampuchea will be the guarantee for a bright future of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

PAPERS CRITICIZE JAPAN FOR 'REWRITING HISTORY'

PM081435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "On Attempts To Revise History"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep -- RENMIN RIBAO and other Chinese newspapers have issued sharp protests in connection with the publication in Japan of history textbooks in which the term "Japan's aggression against China" is replaced by the words "Japan's advance into China." The press describes the amendment of the textbooks as an attempt by the Japanese ruling circles to revise the history of the Japanese aggression and occupation of China and other Asian countries.

The revision of the textbooks, RENMIN RIBAO writes, is an attempt to make the Japanese people and particularly the country's younger generation forget the history of Japanese aggression in China and other countries and regions of Asia and the Pacific and to direct them onto the path of militarism again.

By concealing Japanese aggression and crimes against humanity in the past, the newspaper CHINA DAILY writes, certain circles in Japan are obviously pursuing the goals of resurrecting Japanese militarism and even reviving a revanchist policy. The question of the history textbooks, the newspaper notes, is not an isolated issue, as certain Japanese circles are now trying to present it. Nor is it an internal affair of Japan. It is a major step in the direction of the resurrection of militarism and the incitement of a revanchist policy.

Attempts to revise history have also been the subject of PRC Foreign Ministry demarches.

MIKHEYEV ON NIXON VISIT WITH DENG XIAOPING

LD092310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Former U.S. President Nixon is now in Beijing having talks with Chinese leaders. Let us remember that Nixon was the first head of an American administration in history to visit China. That was on 21 February 1972. Nixon then conducted official talks that ended with the adoption of the so-called Shanghai Communique. Since then 10 years of Chinese-American relations and Chinese-American rapprochement have passed.

So far, little is known about what the former American president is talking about with Deng Xiaoping, who is reputed to be the head of the pro-American group in the Chinese leadership. As is known, strained relations have now arisen between the United States and China in connection with the policy of the Washington administration on continuing military aid to Taiwan. The problem of Taiwan -- and relationships connected with reunification -- has been one of the main elements of Chinese foreign policy.

U.S. SEEN PRESSURING JAPAN ON MILITARY ROLE

PM091037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov "International Commentary": "After the Haggling in Honolulu"]

[Text] At virtually the same time as the plane carrying a delegation of Japanese experts on military-political questions was flying toward Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), Hawaii-based U.S. B-52 bombers were flying in the opposite direction. The Japanese delegation was going to Honolulu to take part in a scheduled Japanese-American conference on questions of "ensuring security," which opened 31 August, while the strategic "Flying Fortresses" were spanning the ocean so as to be in time for the start of the scheduled Japanese-American maneuvers in the region of Kyushu Island. The air force maneuvers, during which joint actions by the U.S. and Japanese air forces are rehearsed, also began -- let us emphasize -- 31 August.

A coincidence? Possibly. But the simultaneous occurrence of these events is no surprise: Both of them are described as "scheduled." And while the two countries' pilots were setting about rehearsing their joint actions off the shores of Japan, the U.S. and Japanese specialists were attempting to harmonize their plans in the military-political sphere at the negotiating table in Honolulu. But this did not prove so simple.

The fact is that the leaders of Japan's National Defense Agency had carefully prepared a unique "gift" for their transatlantic colleagues. A few days before the opening of the conference in Honolulu the National Defense Agency submitted to the leadership of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party additions to the new 5-year military building program (1983-1987) ratified only about a month ago by Z. Suzuki's Cabinet.

These "additions" are completely in line with Washington's hopes to channel Tokyo's military preparations toward fueling tension with the Soviet Union. What is more, on the eve of the consultations in Honolulu there was a conference of high-ranking National Defense Agency officials in Japan's Military Department at which the decision "to intensify efforts in the defense sphere" was adopted.

Possibly the leaders of Japan's Military Department were hoping that the "gift" would elicit applause from the Pentagon generals. But they were wrong: There was no surprise. As the KYODO agency reports, the U.S. delegation at the Hawaiian conference immediately demanded from Japan "still greater efforts in the military sphere." The people across the ocean are making no attempt to hide their dissatisfaction with the Japanese military program for fiscal 1983.

The representatives of the Pentagon and the State Department demanded a 1-year reduction in the scheduled implementation of the new 5-year military program, Tokyo's agreement to the creation of a forward airbase on Iwo Jima, 1,200 km from Japanese shores, and also the inclusion of Japanese naval forces in operations by the U.S. 7th Fleet. In their desire to obtain from their Japanese allies a promise to share the "burden of the defense of the northwestern Pacific" the Pentagon's emissaries are not afraid to use threats. R. Armitage, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, said bluntly that "insufficient activeness in this sphere on Japan's part may have an adverse effect on Japanese-American relations."

On the whole, as indeed at previous similar conferences, the Americans demonstrated the standard set of "arm-twisting" methods. The Japanese delegation -- again according to tradition -- resorted to the tactics of various reservations. But, despite the reservations, the Tokyo press sees the results of the conference as the start of a new stage in the military cooperation between Japan and the United States. Japan's pledges mean the expansion of its military functions in the U.S. administration's aggressive strategy.

Naval Exercises Viewed

LD110750 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- TASS News analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

On Monday, September 13, joint U.S.-Japanese naval exercises are scheduled to start in the western part of the Pacific. In their scale they will considerably excel all the preceding manoeuvres of this kind. Suffice it to say that more than 80 vessels and up to one hundred war planes are to take part in them from Japan. These figures are in themselves indicative. But a characteristic feature of the forthcoming war games is not only their large scale. Their aim is to practise joint actions by the participants on the Pacific lanes, which is evidence of a new stage in military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo developing along lines which are fraught with a serious danger to the cause of peace.

While until recently the sphere of joint actions by the armed forces of the USA and Japan was confined to the territory of Japan, its air space and coastal waters, it is now being broadened.

They are broadened above all through the opportunity to use Japanese military contingents by the Pentagon at a considerable distance from the Japanese isles.

A decision was taken at an American-Japanese meeting on questions of ensuring security, which was held in Honolulu early this month, to start a joint examination of the question of the protection of sea lanes under "emergency circumstances," or in plain words, a joint study of the conditions of naval operations. This implies in the first place the transfer to the Japanese Navy, which is already now impressive in its size, functions for ensuring the Pacific communications at a distance of more than 1,500 kilometres from the Japanese Archipelago. The Tokyo newspaper ASAHI EVENING NEWS has aptly described that as the turning of Japan into a military ally of the USA following the pattern of the NATO member-states.

Thus the point at issue is no longer partnership, but a military alliance with a clear-cut distribution of roles in it. This tendency, that is a gradual transfer to the Japanese Navy of a considerable part of the functions performed now by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, is visible also in the military programme for 1983-1987 drawn up by the Japanese National Defence Agency. It provides for a further growth of the might of the naval forces, their equipment with new types of weapons, orders for which are already placed either in Japan itself, or with American arms manufacturing corporations.

The Japanese Constitution is known to have solemnly proclaimed renunciation of threat or use of armed force as a means of resolving international conflicts. The joint American-Japanese naval exercises are in conflict with the Constitution of Japan, as actions of that kind are fraught with a threat of Japan being drawn into a conflict, which does not even concern it directly, but in which its American ally may participate.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL RALLYING CALL TO PROVINCE

PM091117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Rallying More Closely"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Sep -- It is the aim of the PDPA and the country's government to ensure security and prosperity for the free Afghan people, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stated at a meeting with public representatives from Ghowr Province. The unity of people and party, he stated, is the guarantee of the progress and further independent development of revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Afghan people's enemies, B. Karmal went on, have unleashed an undeclared war against the gains of the April Revolution. The American imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and local reaction are training killers and plunderers and sending them into our country to sow fear and uncertainty among the population. In this connection, B. Karmal stated, the people must realize who is their friend and who their enemy and must rally still more closely around the party and their revolutionary government.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' USE CHEMICAL GRENADES IN ATTACK

PM091055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Gangs Routed"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Aug (TASS) -- In the last few days the DRA Armed Forces have routed several armed gangs sent into the country from abroad. Great quantities of American-Chinese- and Egyptian-produced weapons and documents testifying to the counterrevolutionaries' close links with their imperialist masters were captured during the elimination of these gangs in Qonduz, Balkh and other provinces.

It is reported here that bandits used chemical grenades in an attack on government forces near the population center of Bamian on 25 August. The following text in the English language was preserved on the intact casing of one of the grenades: "See instructions on package before using grenade. Departure from U.S. chemical services' instructions and recommendations may have serious consequences."

The new case of the use of chemical weapons by bandits moved into Afghanistan's territory from Pakistan is being investigated.

AFGHAN DETERMINATION TO PROGRESS PRAISED

GF130422 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Station observer commentary: "The Republic Is Waging a Struggle"]

[Text] British MP Ronald Brown who recently visited AFghanistan has stated that the republic is progressing successfully through democratic changes. Ronald Brown went on to say that the Afghan people are establishing a new life with high spirits and (?enthusiasm). Reactionary forces, however, stubbornly continue to resist such democratic changes. And the United States, the PRC and Pakistan are siding with these forces.

Our commentator comments: The national democratic revolution has eliminated the feudal lords' administration in Afghanistan. The feudal lords, [word indistinct] and the (?industrialists) have been deprived of the opportunity to add to their wealth at the expense of the toiling Afghans. Naturally, this state of affairs has caused indignation and a feeling of resistance in the individuals who have been deprived of privilages by the populist sovereignty.

It will be recalled that while conferring with the representatives of the [name indistinct] Province during the past few days, Babrak Karmal said that the enemies of the Afghan people continue to wage an undeclared war against the fruits of the Afghan revolution. U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and local reactionaries are training murderers and robbers to send into Afghanistan in an attempt to create fear among the people and encourage them to act like pagans.

It is true that the enemies of the Afghan people have converted Pakistan into a major base from which the war against Democratic Afghanistan is being waged. The headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and about 80 terrorist bases and centers have been established in Pakistan. Thousands of terrorists and harmful culprits are trained in them by U.S., PRC and Pakistani experts and are systematically sent into Afghanistan. Among the equipment supplied to the ruffians are special maps depicting a number of targets for destruction -- targets such as powerplants, water reservoirs, dams, factories, schools and hospitals. However, the ruffians are not only confronted with the determined resistance of the Afghan Army and the republic's security forces on Afghan soil, the people of the country, that is to say the people of the villages and towns and the youths are participating in groups who safeguard the revolution. In fact, their participation in the effort made to eliminate the groups of ruffians sent into Afghanistan from abroad is gradually becoming more widespread.

Recently, a number of ruffian groups have been crushed. Large quantities of U.S., PRC and Egyptian arms were confiscated in Qonduz, Balkh and other provinces. For example, during a clash between the government forces and the ruffians in the vicinity of [name indistinct] on 25 August, the latter used chemical handgrenades. The following was printed on an (?abandoned) grenade in the English language: Read instructions on the box prior to using the grenade.

Naturally, a failure to comply with the instructions and recommendations drawn up by the U.S. chemical services will produce (?undesirable) results. It has been pointed out that this is not the first time the ruffians have resorted to the use of chemical arms. In 1980, they used gas and [word indistinct], the result of which was the contamination of drinking water. A total of 900 people were harmed at the time. In 1981, a total of 40 students were affected by nerve gas in the Ariana girls school.

Similar to the operations carried out by Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, the imperialists are endeavoring to turn Afghanistan into a laboratory in which peaceful people are used as a guinea pig to test the most modern and most deadly weapons capable of mass destruction.

Obviously, the struggle between the new and the old in Afghanistan -- that is to say the struggle for maintaining an existence based on justice -- is continuing under difficult conditions. Nevertheless, the Afghan people are strengthening their unity in an attempt to fulfill the obligations set for them by the national democratic revolution and to safeguard the fruits of the revolution. In fact, the following has been published by HEYWAD in Afghanistan: Despite all the difficulties, we will successfully pursue the line we have chosen. This is what our people's determination and demand for revolution require. There must not be [word indistinct] and delay in the life of the Afghans. (?This is due to the fact that time requires us to move forward at a fast pace).

U.S. TO DELIVER F-16'S TO PAKISTAN IN DECEMBER

LD112200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The first batch of six U.S. fighter-bombers will be delivered to Pakistan in December this year. U.S. Ambassador Spiers announced in Islamabad. All total Pakistan will receive 40 such fighting machines. The supply of the F-16 is taking place in the framework of the military-political agreement concluded between Islamabad and Washington.

INDIAN IRRIGATION AIDE RECEIVED BY ARKHIPOV

PM091501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 6 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Pandey, Indian minister of irrigation, and had a talk with him. V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

Received by Vasilyev

PM101447 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In Brief"]

[Text] N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, received K. Pandey, Indian minister of irrigation, on 6 September. Questions of cooperation were discussed.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM -- Donetsk September 7 TASS -- The second Soviet-Indian symposium on ferrous metallurgy marks a new stage in the mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of metallurgical production. The symposium opened in Donetsk, a large industrial centre of the Ukraine. [Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 7 Sep 82 LD]

TRADE WITH DRA -- The Soviet Union and Afghanistan have signed an agreement on transit transportation of cargo across their territories. Deputy Trade Minister of Afghanistan ('Ali Ahmad) said that the document was very important for developing the foreign trade of his country. [Text] [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Sep 82 LD]

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. POSITIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM091431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[D. Kosyrev article: "United States -- Southeast Asia: Gambling on 'Partners'"]

[Text] Efforts by Washington to strengthen its positions in Southeast Asia are nothing new. Here the target of particular attention is the five countries belonging to ASEAN. They are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Over the 15 years of the existence of this regional grouping, which unites states with a total population of more than 250 million people, its role both in Asian politics and in the world arena in general has increased considerably, as a result, in particular, of the "five's" clear economic successes. Washington has been forced to reckon with an increasingly independent foreign policy course on the part of those countries. So it resorts increasingly frequently to devious maneuvers in the attempt to realize the old imperialist goals by new means. The idea of the "equality" and "partnership" of Southeast Asia's developing countries with the imperialist camp is now increasingly prominent among these means.

How do people across the ocean see this "partnership" in practice? It is clear that they regard it first of all as cooperation in military, strategic terms, and only afterward in political and economic terms. One example of this is the recent meeting in Washington within the framework of the annual "U.S.-ASEAN dialogue." Those attending had expected to discuss with the American side unresolved problems in economic relations. But the U.S. representatives turned the dialogue on economic topics into a monologue on military-political issues. And they made it clear that henceforth economic ties with the association will be dependent on the pliability of the "five" in relation to U.S. military-political demands.

There are many manifestations of the militarist approach to the whole range of relations with ASEAN. There is the resumption of military "aid" to Singapore, the increase in subsidies to the other countries for military purposes, the agreement with Thailand on the regular use of its military bases by American ships and aircraft. A statement by R. Holbrooke, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is noteworthy. Speaking in Singapore, he called on the "five" to "discuss ways of further developing the association," which, according to him, "should be similar to NATO."

All these facts form part of the general picture of the present U.S. administration's policy with regard to developing countries. Washington displays unprecedented vigor as regards the creation of new military bases and the modernization of old ones in various parts of the world and the involvement of developing countries in its military preparations. Southeast Asia has been a center of the militarist fever.

The point is that the Pentagon seeks to turn this strategically important part of the globe into a link between the systems of military bases and agreement in the Near East and the western Pacific.

New information on Washington's strategy for Southeast Asia appeared in the American press recently. I refer to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES containing references to secret strategic guidance directives from the U.S. Defense Department over the last 5 years.

The essence of the Pentagon's new Asian strategy in Asia, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, is to shift the emphasis in planning toward the use of American military might in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

As before, in the Pacific they gamble mainly on Japan and South Korea, which are linked with the United States by military agreements. As for Southeast Asia, here, in the newpaper's view, it is planned to "promote the strengthening and cohesion of ASEAN by developing the military potential of the association's member states to support the United States in the shipment of troops from the western Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf." Thus ASEAN is assigned almost the same role as Japan or South Korea.

As is known, U.S. military-political positions in Southeast Asia were weakened as a result of the American defeat in the Vietnam war. After that war Washington had to be satisfied with bases in the Philippines alone in Southeast Asia. Another blow for imperialist interests in Asia was the disintegration in 1975 of the aggressive SEATO bloc (of the Southeast Asian countries, it included the Philippines and Thailand). In essence, throughout the "post-Vietnam" period U.S. activity in the region has been devoted to regaining lost positions.

At present the idea is that this process should take place with the most active participation of the "partners." Thus during U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to Manila in April he told his interlocutors that America's allies must be "prepared for great sacrifices" for the sake of defending the "interests of the free world." Adm R. Long, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, has also demanded that all the region's states take on a "greater share of responsibility" for the defense, once again, of the "free world's interests."

Thus the United States would like to place the ASEAN countries under arms for the sake of defending imperialist interests. It is proposed that they make sacrifices and bear a corresponding burden of military expenditure.

Washington is evidently basing its calculations on the exploitation of pro-American, pro-Western sentiments among some of the ruling circles of those countries. It has no objection to using economic levers -- exploiting dependence on foreign capital and the increasingly close ties with the world system of the capitalist economy. The United States also resorts to direct blackmail and intimidation, using the so-called "communist threat" and sowing hostility toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is for this purpose that for more than 3 and 1/2 years now Washington has been trying to prevent recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the ASEAN countries. It is known that tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border is also being maintained largely as a result of U.S. efforts.

Washington is pushing the ASEAN countries into building up their military potential. According to the DEPTHNEWS information service (Manila), in recent years their military expenditure has risen to 18-27 percent of the national budgets. And it is mainly American weapons that are purchased. The press notes that this leads to the standardization of the association's armaments. Thus the M-16 rifle and F-5E and A-4 Skyhawk aircraft are in the arsenals of practically all five states.

Washington has also succeeded in making some "progress" in establishing military contacts between the ASEAN countries and America's Pacific allies, such as Australia. Since 1972 Australia has been implementing bilateral cooperation in the defense sphere with Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. South Korea has also begun to display interest in military ties with the association (chiefly as regards weapons sales).

But it should not be forgotten that, in purchasing American weapons, the military circles, which are very influential in the ASEAN countries (particularly in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines), are often proceeding on the basis of their own calculations too. Thus the strengthening of contacts with Washington's Pacific allies is partly due to the reluctance of the association's countries to move toward too close cooperation with the United States itself.

The Pentagon's attempts to find forms of direct contact with the entire association or with individual members are not yielding the desired results. People in the ASEAN countries are evidently wary about appeals to link the organization more firmly with the U.S. global adventurist course.

It is no accident, for instance, that constant statements by the leaders of the "five" countries about the association's nonmilitary nature have become a kind of tradition.

"ASEAN was created for peace. We do not want to quarrel with other countries, least of all with our neighbors. We do not want to interfere in other states' internal affairs," Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja stated in an interview for the newspaper KOMPAS.

Saiyut Koetphon, commander in chief of the Thai Armed Forces, believes that the creation of a military pact is no way to ensure security. "Thailand has already tried that option once," he says, "when SEATO was created with U.S. support, but nothing came of it." Finally, at the June conference of the five countries' foreign ministers in Singapore, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali bin Shafie told journalists that the idea of creating a peace zone in the region precludes turning ASEAN into a military grouping.

One way or another, such statements reflect the ASEAN countries' long-term national interests. People there make no secret of their fears that others would like to use their territories as a military bridgehead. This course clearly does not suit the association -- the more so as there is a real alternative.

That is the USSR's proposal on the elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the Far East, the proposals from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and the idea put forward by Mongolia on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Naturally, confrontation with its neighbors is not at all in ASEAN's interests, and nor is the endless increase in military spending which threatens to jeopardize the resolution of economic problems. Recognition of these realities is now spreading among increasingly broad strata of the public in the five countries, and this fact cannot fail to be reflected in their foreign policy.

HENG SAMRIN CITED ON ANTI-PRK COALITION

PM091057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Irreversible Nature of Changes"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (TASS) -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea is gaining more and more friends. Its efforts aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia have won the respect of the peoples of the world and especially of the fraternal socialist community states, headed by the Soviet Union, declared Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea State Council. Addressing a conference of education personnel here, he pointed to the irreversible nature of the changes taking place in the country. This has been possible thanks to the great contribution of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, under whose leadership the historic victory of 7 January 1979 over the clique of Beijing stooges Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan was won, and Vietnam's assistance in defending the ancient land of the Khmers from devastation and ruin by the genocide regime.

Reactionary forces in the world, he said, cannot calm down and are resorting to all kinds of methods to return our country to the times of tyranny. The aim of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" knocked together by enemies of the Kampuchean revolution is to camouflage the dirty crimes of the genocide regime, condemned by all the progressive public.

Heng Samrin stressed that the prime task of education personnel is to eliminate remnants of the past in the people's consciousness and to develop a new culture.

GROMYKO MEETS PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI ON ARRIVAL

LD130930 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski came to Moscow today for a brief working visit.

AT Byelorusskiy Railway Terminal the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials.

The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR Stanislaw Kociolek was among the welcoming party.

FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR POLAND'S GOMULKA REPORTED

PM091043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep -- As PAP reports, the funeral of Wladislaw Gomulka, prominent figure in the Polish and international communist and workers movement and one of the founders of the Polish Workers Party and the PZPR, took place today at Warsaw's Powozki Cemetery.

The funeral ceremony was attended by Polish party and state figures, delegations from voivodship party organizations, representatives of the diplomatic corps from socialist countries and inhabitants of the Polish capital. The last funeral vigil was mounted by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders. The funeral meeting was addressed by K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and I. Loga-Sowinski, a veteran of the Polish workers movement.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD112242 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, has said that cooperation with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, facilitates the process of overcoming economic difficulties in Poland. In an interview in the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, Tadeusz Nestorowicz said that the Polish industrial potential will be put to better use with the participation of fraternal countries. At present only 60-70 percent of it is being used. Socialist countries, the Polish minister said, are adopting a sympathetic attitude toward solving Poland's significant problems, although, at times, this creates definite complications for them.

WEST SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR 'CRIME' IN BERN

LD101406 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 10 Sep 82

["The Crime in Bern: Where the Traces of the Terrorists Lead?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: An end has been put to the criminal action in Bern which had threatened to turn into a tragedy. Now that the Swiss judical authorities are filling the first pages of a new criminal case, it is high time to look back at the events of the past days, bearing in mind, of course, not only and not so much the actions of the criminals (as this is in the long run a matter for the investigating authorities), but at what happened and what is happening in connection with these actions and about them.

There is no need to prove that an armed attack against the embassy of a sovereign country is a grave and dangerous crime. And this is precisely the way that action was evaluated all over the world. Everywhere, but not in Washington, which is known to have been trying for some time to pose for almost [as received] "a center for combating international terrorism." Those circles in the USA, which are literally leaning over backwards in an attempt to picture themselves some "opponents of terrorism," are tightlipped this time. Small woner, as it is well-known that the latter-day "fighters against terrorism" in the USA do not stint bad language when the point at issue are their own fabrications aimed at discrediting the socialist countries, but are openly demonstrating leniency towards the terrorists acting in Poland or against Poland. Who of them condemned such acts of terrorism as the hijacking of planes of the Polish air company LOT? Who said at least a word of condemnation against, let us say, the extremist gang which was recently uncovered by the Polish authorities in Katowice, and which, as the Polish radio said, provided in its "instructions" for "public executions by means of grenades" and even "murder of pregnant women?"

But while official Washington "failed to take notice of" the bandit action in Bern, the U.S. bourgeois propaganda, with other Western propaganda centres following suit, on the contrary, fell on the "Bern sensation" as a pack of hungry dogs on a bone tossed to them. And at this point there broke loose an anti-Polish, anti-socialist devil's sabbath! The pack of quill-drivers, who converged on Switzerland as if on command, was least of all concerned for the fate of the "hostages" threatened with death by the bandits: Taking advantage of the fact of the seizure of the Polish Embassy, they began, again and again, to amplify the provocative fabrications about People's Poland, concocted (and long refuted, one may add) in the propaganda kitchens. The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS immediately entered, through a teletype, into correspondence with the terrorists, placing at their disposal its call signals and the possibility to transmit any "statements" and appeals. Especially high-flown and pompous epithets were lavished on the terrorists' ringleader. THE TIMES of London and the Austrian NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG hastened to "promote" him to the rank of "colonel of the Polish Army." LE MONDE of Paris, not to be outdone by its competitors, even went as far as implying that the terrorist action in Bern meant no less than..."a crisis of the communist world." No more and no less!

Now that it has been established that "the fighter for the freedom of Poland," the mythical "Colonel Wysocky," is neither a colonel nor "wysocky." He is Kruszyk, a criminal with quite a record, tried and convicted in Poland in the past on charges of embezzlement and burglary, and long figuring in the dossiers of the Austrian and Dutch police as a dangerous criminal who specialized in robbing jewellery shops, those fond of anti-socialist sensations, having got into a mess, are forced to beat a retreat. Instead of drawn-out anti-Polish narrations, published until yesterday under sensational titles on the front pages of bourgeois newspapers, the editorial boards of these newspapers are now receiving from Bern "low-profile," small bits of news to the effect that the individuals who had broken into the embassy have been arrested and the incident is over. The French "TF-1" TV company says that the terrorist act in Bern can hardly be described as a political action. And since this is so, it is hardly worthwhile to give some preferential coverage to it since in the West one cannot surprise anyone by describing doings of criminals whose name is legion.

Steady, gentlemen: It is common knowledge that in hailing Solidarity and its underground, Western propaganda is trying to elevate to the rank of almost "national heroes" figures of the type who proved to be real terrorists and renegades, and even, as was found out in the course of the "Bern action" recidivist criminals. It may be asked for whom are designed the clumsy attempts to reduce to "ordinary crime" the criminal offense of a gang, whose leader, when finding himself in the captured embassy, not only operated in cooperation with the reactionary Western press the phraseology of Solidarity, but immediately established contacts with the radio station Free Europe, which is known to be a CIA branch in Munich? [sentence as received]

It is also noteworthy that the Western fans of anti-socialist sensations are passing over in silence, in commenting the events in Bern, the atmosphere in which the crime was perpetrated. But it is of no small significance to recall for an objective assessment of what has happened that the bandit attack in the capital of Switzerland took place at a time when the fierce propaganda war unleashed on Washington's and NATO's initiatives against People's Poland is continuing in the West unabated for a single day, for a single hour, and the Western "radio voices" above all the Voice of America and the same subversive Free Europe radio station directed by the special services of the USA are literally bombarding Poland with provocative inventions, which are in fact instigatory calls for extremist outrages and terrorism.

It is also an open secret that after the Polish Government put the stop to the outrages of the counter-revolutionaries in the country, and the enemies of People's Poland could convince themselves that they would be unable "to make short shrift of socialism at one blow," the Western secret services, notably the CIA, which did not stop, but, on the contrary, stepped up provocative "work" in support of the Polish counter-revolutionary underground, at the same time strongly intensified their activities among Polish reactionary emigres. Ever new belligerent anti-Polish emigre centres are mushrooming under the patronage and with the support of the CIA in the USA (and not only in the USA). Their chiefs bluntly declare that any means are good for the implementation of their anti-socialist aims, including terrorism. "The armed thugs from Bern are operating not in a political vacuum, they are operating in conditions determined in Poland by actions of the underground, and abroad -- by actions hostile to Poland," the Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out with good reason on September 7.

And although a number of details related to the preparation of the crime in Bern and to the contacts and personalities of the criminals, are still to be found out (and let us hope they will), facts that are available are more than enough to see who created and continues to create an atmosphere conducive to inciting enmity to People's Poland. The crime in Bern once again gives one the measure of the unseemly (which is an understatement) devices and methods used by the so-called "free Western press" in its psychological war against the People's Poland. At the same time, the case of the mythical "Colonel Wysocky" and his bandit gang has once again revealed to the public the kind of individuals in the West and in Poland who now feel "spiritual kinship" (if not direct link) with "Solidarity", its counter-revolutionary underground and their Western patrons and trustees.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

LD071812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Poland: 'There's Work To Be Done!'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- "The provocateurs are again trying to cast Poland back to the sinister times of the raging of counterrevolution, times which, had martial law not been introduced, would have ended in a bloodbath and fratricidal civil war," writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in its 8 September edition.

The article by the paper's special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi, who recently visited the Polish People's Republic said:

"At the beginning of August chief of the underground Solidarity in Warsaw and Warsaw Province, Zbigniew Bujak, famous for his extremist right-wing views, whose conspiratorial residence is always hospitably open to Western journalists which he used in the capacity of messengers when he declared the new program guidelines: 'The hour has come for Solidarity to make its presence known.' And it was made known -- in the form of numerous pogrom demonstrations and assemblies which were held -- starting from 13 August -- almost every day under frankly brazen antisocialist slogans in a number of Polish cities. The most serious provocation, in which they managed to get many people to participate, the political hooligans organized, fulfilling instructions of foreign subversion centers, on 31 August in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Krakow..."

But the antisocialist demonstrations did not bring their organizers any success. "The working people of the country did not heed the provocative call for a 'general strike' and for 'armed uprising'. All enterprises and institutions worked normally. The counter-revolution did not succeed this time either," the correspondent affirms.

The author of the article, who visited one of Poland's major enterprises -- the V.I. Lenin combine of Nowa Huta, writes further that he there "observed the smooth running of the steel-making, strip rolling, converters, and blast furnace shops. I saw how skillfully and with what concentration the steelmen worked." The representative of the combine's party committee noted that work at the enterprise is gradually being put on an even keel: "According to the plan for the current year 4.8 million tons of metal is to be produced. As you know, the plan has been cut by 1.7 million tons compared with 1979 -- the last year of normal work. Solidarity's actions have tangibly disrupted the rhythm of production. But if we take the figures for the first half of the year we can hope to meet these modest targets."

The newspaper's correspondent quotes a worker at the combine as saying: "Sooner or later we will of course get out of the trouble we have landed ourselves in to no small degree, which is our own fault. But this requires one major stipulation: There's work to be done!"

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM081423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer, en route for an official visit to Mongolia, stopped over in Moscow on 30 August.

O. Fischer was greeted and seen off at the airport by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials as well as by W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR, and B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

GDR'S SCHUERER, USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD101703 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, met in Moscow with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In the course of the friendly talk these chairmen of their state planning committees discussed the further development of scientific, technological and economic cooperation between their countries. Moreover, they talked about the forthcoming coordination of the 5-year plans of the USSR and the GDR for the 1986 to 1990 period. They agreed on measures to implement those steps that were agreed on at the Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS KUTAKHOV FINLAND VISIT

PM090911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSE deputy defense minister, left for Finland on 30 August for an offical friendly visit.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the send-off party was Col Yu. Honkanen, army, navy and air force attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

Talks, Activities

PM091047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sept 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Sep -- The official friendly visit to Finland by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, has ended.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was received by Finnish President M. Koivisto, called on Defense Minister J. Saukkonen and Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, toured the country and visited a number of military units and industrial enterprises.

In the course of the meetings and talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov left for home today. He was seen off at the capital's airport by L. Sutela and other Finnish military leaders.

Among the sendoff party was V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov returned to Moscow on 3 September.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the welcoming party was Col Yu. Honkanen, army, navy and air force attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

CRISIS SEEN IN FRG RULING PARTIES' COALITION

LD102002 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoriyev reports:

Debates were held at the West German Bundestag on the "state of the nation" policy statement which was made by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The course and the content of the debates reaffirmed that there is a serious crisis in the ruling coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany -- the Free Democratic Party, and the right-wing opposition CDU/CSU bloc tries to use that crisis in its political aims, seeking resignation of the government of the Social Democratic Party of Germany -- Free Democratic Party.

In this connection the local political observers received with enhanced interest the speech in the Bundestag of the vice-chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who heads the Free Democratic Party. Touching upon questions of foreign policy, he emphasized "the FRG's particular interest in ensuring peace" between the capitalist and socialist states. Despite slumps in the policy of detente, he said, we believe that progress was attained in East-West relations, and a contribution to that was also made by the social-liberal coalition in Bonn.

Meanwhile, contrary to generally known facts, the FRG foreign minister asserted that allegedly the readiness for reduction of nuclear missile and conventional armaments in Europe and the whole world depends on the USSR. He did not utter a single word about the USSR's numerous peace initiatives, aimed at limitation and liquidation of nuclear missile potentials of East and West. In his speech he reiterated once again Western propaganda assertions on "Soviet military threat."

Touching upon the relations between partners in the ruling coalition, the chairman of the Free Democratic Party took under protection the stand of the leadership of his party in the conflict with the Social Democratic Party of Germany. He said that the Free Democrats demand preservation of the accords, reached with the partners in the coalition, and also readiness for compromise and reforms in the social and economic spheres which have long been waiting for solution. Indeed he openly advocated development of free market economy, that is he declared for unlimited freedom of action of concerns and monopolies and further infringement upon the rights of the working people. His stand in that actually does not differ from the programme of the conservative CDU/CSU bloc.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that the further discussion of the state budget of the FRG for 1983 will be a grave trial for the coalition, since the differences on the issue between the Free Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany had not been ironed out. He practically did not answer the call made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that an end be put to the futile dispute between both ruling parties.

Speaking on behalf of the Social Democratic faction, the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt enjoyed full support of the Social Democrats. The Social Democratic Party of Germany, he said, firmly abides by the electors' mandate that was received as a result of the Bundestag elections in Autumn 1980. He called upon the partners in the coalition to clearly say whether or not they intend to further cooperate with the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Willy Brandt emphasized that the policy of peace and security, which found its expression in the system of the FRG's treaties with socialist countries, will continue shaping the destiny of the FRG people. Touching upon the problem of the United States' relations with Western Europe, including with the FRG, which heightened as a result of attempts of the Reagan administration to undermine the mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation in the world, Willy Brandt said: "Friendship is friendship but nonsense is nonsense, even if it comes from Washington."

Just as Helmut Schmidt in the policy statement, Willy Brandt strongly criticized the course of the opposition CDU/CSU bloc which, as he said, "is determined only by the desire to come to power but not by concrete and perspective policy."

That course was patently expressed in their speeches by leader of the opposition, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl and the Chairman of the Bavaria Land Group of the Christian Social Union Party in the Bundestag F. Zimmerman.

Helmut Kohl did not conceal that the opposition makes the main stake on the coming elections to the landtags of Hessen and Bavaria, hoping as a result of victory to block up the actions of the Federal Government through the FRG parliament's second chamber -- Bundesrat.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE ADOPTS PEACE PLAN

Details of Declaration

LD101036 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Fes September 10 TASS -- The twelfth Arab summit conference has ended in the Moroccan city of Fes. Its participants -- delegations from 19 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee -- discussed for four days the situation created in the Middle East by Israel's perfidious aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the Palestine problem, the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict.

The conference unanimously adopted a final declaration which includes a plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. This eight-point plan contains a demand for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and dismantling of all the Israeli settlements established by Tel Aviv in the occupied Arab lands after 1967. The plan provides for ensuring the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legtimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with its capital in Jersualem.

Under this plan the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza Strip should be placed under U.N. control for a transitional period not exceeding several months. The U.N. Security Council should guarantee peace among all states in the region including the independent Palestinian state, and respect for the principles defined by the participants in this conference.

The declaration resolutely condemns Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and points to the serious consequences of this aggression for the stability and security of the region. It reaffirms the solidarity of the Arab countries with Lebanon and their readiness to give every assistance in solving its problems. Participants in the conference voiced support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for their inalienable national rights and highly assessed the resistance offered by the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Armed Forces to the Israeli aggressor.

It was decided to set up a commission which is to be entrusted with establishing contacts with countries, permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The heads of Arab states and governments stressed the need for further negotiations between Lebanon and Syria on ways of withdrawing the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon "in the light of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory."

As regards the Iranian-Iraq armed conflict the heads of Arab states and governments urged the two sides to observe scrupulously the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, urging them to cease fire and to withdraw their troops to the internationally recognised frontiers. At the same time the conferees pledged themselves to defend all Arab territories and to regard any aggression against any Arab state as an aggression against all Arab countries.

The President of Sudan Numayri reportedly suggested that Egypt should be brought back into Arab ranks. This proposal was "unanimously rejected".

Speaking at the closing meeting King Hassan the Second of Morocco stressed that the conference plan for a Middle East settlement reflects Arab aspirations and represents the common stance of the Arab countries on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Inter-Arab Commission Formed

LD130522 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat September 13 TASS -- The composition of the inter-Arab commission whose creation was decided upon by participants of the 12th Arab summit in Fes, has been announced here. According to the MAP news agency, it is made up of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The commission set up on the level of the heads of the above mentioned states and the PLO, will establish contacts with the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council with the aim of explaining to them the all-Arab stand on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and familiarising themselves with their position on this question.

Shultz Remarks

LD101848 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS -- The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, commenting on the decision of the Arab summit conference in Fes, said that the main elements of the plan, which was drawn up by the Arab leaders, are contrary to Reagan's proposals. As is known, those proposals do not envisage formation of an independent Palestinian state. Shultz made it clear that the United States intended to continue shaping its policy on the basis of Reagan's proposals.

From Shultz's pronouncement it is clear that the main task of the American diplomacy is to draw Arab countries into futile negotiations within the framework of the notorious Camp David deal, so as under its cover Israel could continue its aggressive actions against Arab countries and actually annex the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Israeli Rejection

LD102122 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 10 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the Israeli Government rejected the plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, put forward by the 12th meeting of Arab heads of state and government. An official statement of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, among other things, categorically rejects the plan's provision on self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine and establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

International Reaction

LD111950 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The plan, adopted by the participants in the twelfth summit conference of Arab countries in the Moroccan city of Fes, for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East has attracted a great attention of the official circles and the press of various countries.

King Hassan the Second of Morocco, speaking at a press conference in Fes, said a delegation of Arab states' representatives will go to the United Nations to inform the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council of the decisions adopted at the conference. On the delegation will be, in particular, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yasir 'Arafat, in a statement made upon arrival in Algiers, appraised the results of the Fes conference as important and positive. The future depends in many respects on the implementation of these results, particularly in the present complex conditions, the Palestinian leader emphasized.

The decisions adopted at the conference at the conference in Fes, writes the newspaper ATH-THAWRA published in Sana, must set the beginning of a new epoch in the life of Arab peoples, an epoch of united national actions. The newspaper notes the failure of the Israeli aggressors' counting on differences among the participants in the conference and of expectations that the Arabs would go to the adoption of such projects of a "settlement" of the Middle East crisis, which would not envisage the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The success of the Arab conference in Fes, points out the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR, is in the restoration of Arab solidarity and in the prospect that has opened up that all Arabs will take a common stand on economic and political aspects, which would enable them to achieve peace, security and justice in the Middle East.

K. Boelling, a spokesman of the FRG's Government, has stated at a press conference that his country positively appraises the results of the Arab summit conference in Fes. The FRG's Government attaches importance to the fact that the Arab states jointly worked out a proposal aimed at solving the Middle East conflict. The Government of the FRG intends, together with its partners for the European Economic Community, attentively to study this proposal, K. Boelling pointed out.

Official Washington has taken a different stand in this matter. In an interview with U.S. television, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in point of fact, turned down the plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East suggested by the participants in the Fes conference. Instead he insisted on adopting Reagan's proposals which, as is known, ignore the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, programme a further straining of relations between peoples and are aimed at consolidating U.S.-Israeli dominance.

Yitzhak Shamir, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, likewise rejected the Arab countries' proposals. In an Israeli TV interview he asserted that the proposals allegedly contain "nothing new."

As is pointed out by the newspaper AR-RA'Y published in Amman, Israel's renunciation of the Arab peace plan indicates that Tel Aviv remains an aggressor and that its policy still pursues the goal of expansion and annexation of Arab lands.

'Arafat Statement

LD110526 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers September 11 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has arrived here from Fes, where he attended the 12th Arab summit.

In a statement made upon arrival in the Algerian capital, Yasir 'Arafat evaluated the results of the Fes meeting as "important and positive". "The future depends in a large measure on the implementation of these steps, especially in the present difficult conditions," the Palestinian leader stressed.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and the entire Algerian people for the consent to host on the Algerian soil fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement, who arrived from Lebanon.

RPP Commentary

LD102326 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] The participants in the Arab summit conference held in the Moroccan city of Fes have reached agreement on the text of a joint Arab plan for a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The plan calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with Jerusalem as its capital. It confirms the right of the PLO to play the main role in this in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The importance of this decision is clear to all: One of the axioms of the age is that peace will not return to the Middle East and stability will not be achieved unless an acceptable just solution of the Palestinian problem exists -- the problem which has emerged as a result of Zionist expansion. The rulers of Israel continues to do all they can to liquidate the Palestinian problem and erase it from the list of world problems in general and the problems of the Middle East in particular.

These Zionist calculations, however, have not been achieved. The dispossessed Palestinian people, who have found shelter in sister Arab countries, have not dispersed among these populations and they have not lost their national self-identity. Israel also failed in its attempts to impose false autonomy on the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as an alternative to solving the Palestine problem. The plan by Israel Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon [as heard] concerning the creation of a Palestinian autonomous entity within Jordanian sovereignty also has not met enough support in the Arab world. Finally, Israel has not been able to liquidate the Palestine problem through the dispersion of the PLO political and military formations -- the top priority objective of the recent Israel barbaric aggression in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union believes that any just settlement of this problem must include the realization of the legitimate and firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, foremost of course its right to self-determination and to setting up its own national and independent state, a matter confirmed by the joint Arab peace plan eminating from the Fes summit which depends basically on the UN resolutions and which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. In addition to what was stated in the plan of Saudi King Fahd -- that all states of this region have the right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders -- the Fes plan calls on the Security Council to guarantee this right. What makes the Fes summit conference resolutions even more important is the fact that they were issued in the circumstances of the continued Israel aggression in Lebanon, especially as Lebanese political quarters do not conceal the fear of the possibility of the escalation of this aggression and its spread to the Al-Biqa' Valley where tension increases daily along the lines of confrontation between the Syrian and Israeli forces.

REAGAN MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

'Trap' by Washington

LD110632 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Talk by commentator Aleksander Timoshkin]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. I would like today to draw your attention once more to the so-called new proposals of the U.S. President for a settlement in the Middle East. These proposals are now being studied in the U.S. Congress' foreign relations committee of both sides. The more carefully I analyze them, the more I become convinced that they change nothing at all in the essence and aims of the U.S. policy in the Middle East. Indeed, it remains imperialist, neocolonialist, pro-Israeli and anti-Arab. The main aim of the proposals of the U.S. President, as he himself twice stated in his speech on 1 September, is to guarantee the security of Israel and vital American interests in the region.

What then does Reagan leave for the Arab countries and people, particularly the Palestinian people? He leaves them nothing but to make peace with Israel under conditions defined by the separate Camp David accords. The overwhelming majority of the Arab countries have rejected these agreements because they encroach on their freedom and national sovereignty and security. But this does not worry Reagan's administration. It is stubbornly trying to impose conditions (?that suit it) to settle the Middle East crisis -- if one could call this a settlement.

It is useful at this point to recall the conditions spelled out by President Reagan. They are as follows: Not establishing an independent Palestinian state, because this is against the interests of both the security of Israel and the United States itself, and keeping Jerusalem, which Israel has totally annexed, undivided, because Tel Aviv considers occupied Jerusalem to be the undivided, united and eternal capital of Israel. Reagan went on to say that the settlements built by the enemy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which number over 100, must stay. The President of the United States only objects to building of new settlements and expanding the existing ones. These are Reagan's basic proposals.

What was Tel Aviv's reply? Tel Aviv replied by declaring its determination to build about ten more settlements in the West Bank. This is being achieved within the framework of the long-term program for the colonization of the Palestinian lands, which the Begin-Sharon clique considers part of the Israeli land. Tel Aviv declares that no one or nothing in the world could wrest from Israel the right to establish its settlements in the Palestinian territories and occupied Syria.

Logic dictates that Washington should control its protege. This did not happen; the officials and Reagan's administration consider that no pressure, especially sanctions, should be applied to Israel. The Tel Aviv government and parliament have officially rejected the so-called Reagan plan for a settlement in the Middle East. This did not surprise Washington, because it knew in advance that the reaction would be like this.

What next? Washington declares that it will convince its strategic ally to change its stance towards Reagan's statements. [Words indistinct] Washington does not announce this, but [words indistinct] to declare that there is plenty of time. Israel will totally exploit this time to firmly establish the fruits of its aggression and achieve the so-called sweeping annexation of the Palestinian territories, thus, creating the impression that Reagan's administration does not insist that Israel accept the new plan for the settlement of the conflict.

Since this is the case, why present such a plan? In Washington they openly state that this is in order to portray the American policy in the Middle East as more attractive to the moderate Arab regimes. In this connection I would like to quote what the French QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS stated in its comment on Reagan's proposals. It said that this is a trap laid by Washington so that it could impose a new kind of Camp David accords on the Arabs. Gentlemen, I believe that there is no need to add anything to this statement.

Inconsistent Actions

LD112138 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Sep 82

[From the program "Window on the Arab World" presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] Washington was annoyed with the Arab plan for a Middle East settlement, which was unanimously adopted by the Arab summit conference held in the Moroccan town of Fes. It consists of eight points. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz rushed to declare that the Arab plan is basically at variance with Reagan's proposals and therefore the United States cannot approve it. Thus, the failure of the first attempt by Washington to impose the dressed up version of the Camp David deal on the Arabs is acknowledged.

It is common knowledge that the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries reject the Camp David deal. There is no doubt that this stance by the Arabs is normal, because no matter how much Washington dresses up its protege, namely the Camp David collusion, its anti-Arab, neo-colonialist essence remains unchanged. It is worth mentioning that the Camp David accords in their original form and Reagan's proposals ignore the sacred Palestinian national rights and encroach on the national sovereignty of all the Arab countries and their security and freedom. The principal aim of the Camp David collusion and Reagan's proposals is to guarantee that Israel will reap the fruits of its criminal aggression against the Arabs, and also to guarantee that the United States will be able to expand its military presence in the Middle East and achieve the new far-reaching colonialist designs of U.S. imperialism in the Arab world.

In this connection it is worth pointing out that the influential Zionist organizations in the United States welcome Reagan's proposals, considering them a new step for the U.S. administration aimed at further consolidating the security of Israel and at forcing the Arabs to make peace with her on U.S.-Zionist terms. This was declared by the leaders of the Zionist organizations in the United States during their meeting with Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. In return for this reaction expressed by the U.S. Zionists, the Reagan administration rushed to adopt another practical step to strengthen Israel's aggressive power. The Pentagon signed an agreement with McDonnell Douglas Corporation for the manufacture of 11 F-15 aircraft to be delivered to Israel -- the U.S. strategic ally -- as soon as possible. Moreover, Washington also decided on a tangible increase in the volume of the U.S. military assistance to Israel this year.

All this is not consistent with the United States' attempts, declared in Reagan's proposals, to establish peace in the Middle East.

Israeli CP Statement

LD111022 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Rome September 11 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has issued a statement strongly criticizing Reagan's Middle East plan.

This "plan" the statement points out, has nothing to do with the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region. The "new initiative" put forward by the USA denies the Palestinian people the right to the creation of their own independent state and leaves for Israel the right to annex a part of the Arab territories occupied in 1967, which runs counter to the Security Council resolutions. It does not provide for the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and, consequently as an equal partner at peace talks.

Thus the "Reagan plan," the statement continues, leaves unsettled the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, torpedoes international efforts for a Palestinian settlement and establishing an all-embracing just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Taking advantage of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the American administration is trying to expand the Camp David deal and establish U.S. hegemony in that region. The "Reagan plan" is fraught with the danger of a new aggression against the Arab countries and threatens peace all over the world. It pursues the aim of splitting the Arab national liberation movement and especially the Palestine Resistance movement.

The Communist Party of Israel, the statement stresses, resolutely declares against Reagan's false "peace" programme and reiterates that there is no other way for establishing an all-embracing and just peace in the Middle East but through withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state along with Israel, respect for the sovereignty and independence of all states in that region, including the Israeli and Palestinian states.

The Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel has urged all peace and democratic forces of Israel to step up the struggle for putting an end to the Israeli aggression and occupation of Lebanon, for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ALL SIDES MUST PARTICIPATE IN MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD111058 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes: The tense conflict situation in the Middle East remains to be a source of serious concern.

This situation is known to have emerged as a result of insolent aggressive actions of Israel, which has unlimited support of the USA. U.N. experts have estimated at 16,000 million Lebanese pounds the material damage inflicted upon Lebanon through the outrages of the Israeli occupation troops on the soil of Lebanon. But how can one estimate the loss of life of tens of thousands Palestinians and Lebanese, mostly women and children, who fell victim of the brutal barbarians, the sufferings and deprivations of 800 thousand peaceful civilians who lost their homes? But this is not yet the ultimate result of the barbaric aggression, as it is going on, although the PLO fighting men, who covered themselves with glory in unequal battles, have withdrawn from Beirut, thus saving the lives of thousands upon thousands innocent people. The alarming reports reaching from Lebanon, the impudent belligerent statements by high-handed Zionist rulers are evidence that Tel Aviv is waiting only for a convenient time to continue and expand its aggressive actions.

Under these conditions particularly topical is the demand of the world public for an immediate withdrawal from Lebanon of the troops of the Israeli aggressors and occupiers which stained themselves with mass murders and destruction. The decisions of the U.N. Security Council, based on the generally recognized Charter of that authoritative international organization and common sense, prompt the need for an immediate implementation of that demand as the first and necessary step on the way towards peace in the Middle East.

But it is not only Israel, which has actually placed itself outside the international community, but also its Washington patrons who have a different idea of that way. In the broadly publicized so-called "new initiative" on the Middle East, the U.S. President did not utter a single word about withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Also highly indicative is Washington's categoric refusal to recognize the legitimate right of the long-suffering Palestinian people to the creation of their own national state on the lands belonging to them but taken from them by force. But a fair settlement of the Palestinian issue is a key to a truly all-embracing and lasting Middle East settlement, to establishing peace, whose fruit could be enjoyed by all peoples in that rea.

But they in Washington are concerned not for peace in the Middle East, but for how to consolidate the fruit of the Israeli aggression and put a premium on the aggressor, which is trying to achieve the main objectives of the American-Israeli strategic alliance by force of the arms received from American arsenals: subordinate the whole of that region to imperialist diktat. But there can be only one outcome of this policy: The Middle East tensions will further be aggravated and new seeds of hatred will be sown, as a result of which there will be a new tragedy for the peoples of the Middle East.

As U.S. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar again stressed during the meeting with the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement can be achieved only through collective efforts of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The sorry experience of the decades packed with acts of aggression and armed conflicts has convincingly shown that there is no other way to a Middle East settlement.

ISRAELI MILITARY ESCALATING TENSION IN LEBANON

LD101520 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 10 TASS -- The Israel military is deliberately heightening the situation in Lebanon. The situation in western Al-Biqa' seriously complicated as a result of provocative raids of the aggressor's war planes on positions of Syrian units, part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. There is a threat of outburst of broad combat actions with the participation of infantry, tanks and artillery. In the past few days the interventionists moved into the area more than 200 tanks, a large quantity of military equipment and new reinforcements.

According to reports reaching here, Israel's placeman in the south of Lebanon traitor S. Haddad transferred to the area of the location of the Israeli troops the artillery batteries which are at his disposal.

Tension persists also in the western sector of the Lebanese capital and its southern suburbs. The aggressor in the past few days moved tanks and armoured carriers there. The quarters of Bi'r Hasan, Al-Awza'i and a number of other quarters, the environs of the international airport, which must be under the control of the Lebanese Army and the internal security forces, in line with the accords reached, are being still held by the Israeli interventionist forces.

In accordance with the resolutions, approved by the Security Council, the U.N. secretary general was asked to take urgent steps to station in the area of Beirut an additional number of international observers to control the observance of the ceasefire agreement and disengagement of the aggressor's troops and defenders of the Lebanese capital. But Tel Aviv and Washington conduct the course of barring the United Nations from activities to bring durable peace to Lebanon. In the report of the U.N. secretary general on the situation in the area of Beirut, issued at the U.N. headquarters, it is said that "despite all efforts it was not possible to increase the number of U.N. observers in Beirut in addition to the team of ten, who were stationed there earlier." In the report it is also noted that the Israeli Armed Forces restrict the freedom of movement even of that small contingent.

American units, part of the disengagement forces, were today evacuated from Beirut. But the United States is considering, as before, ways of building up its military presence in the Middle East. According to press reports, the Pentagon intends to send to Lebanon a group of "experts" under the pretext of "studying the needs of the Lebanese Army."

Situation Deteriorates

LD102342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Leonid Rassadin report]

[Text] The Israeli brasshats are deliberately opting for an escalation of the situation in the Lebanon. The situation in west Beirut has seriously deteriorated as a result of the aggressor's air raids on positions occupied by Syrian detachments. During the last few days the interventionists have transferred over 200 tanks, a large quantity of military equipment and new reinforcements to this region. Reports which are coming in say that Haddad, the aggressor's henchman in the south of the country, has transferred the artillery batteries in his possession to the region where the Israeli forces are deployed. Tension is persisting in the western sector of the Lebanese capital and its southern suburbs.

Here is our special correspondent, Leonid Rassadin, who has just returned from Lebanon:

Beirut airport is still closed. I had to fly to Moscow from Damascus, the Syrian capital. Normally the journey from Beirut to Damascus takes no more than 3 hours, including customs formalities on the Lebanese-Syrian border. The distance is only about 100 km. The trip now takes about 5 hours. Israeli tanks, APC's and staff cars are encountered as soon as one enters the eastern sector of Beirut. The further east from the Lebanese capital one goes, the more Israeli military equipment there is.

The situation in the Lebanese capital itself is difficult. Its western districts are still surrounded by Israeli tanks. There are sandbag barriers on the streets. For 2 and 1/2 months Beirut bravely withstood the onslaught of the army of the Israeli interventionists, which was armed to the teeth. I shall never forget black Thursday, 12 August. On that day shells, missiles and bombs, including phosphorous, cluster, fragmentation and pellet bombs, rained down nonstop on the city for almost 13 hours. Only a few days before this bloody carnage, Lebanese radio and the local press had been reporting hourly that agreement had been reached on the evacuation of Palestinian units from Beirut. The Palestinian units had agreed to this in order to save the civilian population. In spite of that the fascist Begin-Sharon clique, encouraged by the U.S. administration, inflicted yet another extremely brutal blow on Beirut. Once again there were innocent victims -- old people, women and children.

Maybe this was indeed the beginning of the so-called Reagan Near East initiative. All has been completely clarified now. The roles have been parceled out between Tel Aviv and Washington. The former openly commits atrocities, the same way the Nazis did. The latter shields them and pretends that it wants peace in the Near East. But can peace be achieved through terror, bombing and bloodshed? The Arab national liberation movement, above all the Palestinian national liberation movement, has not been destroyed. This is the most important thing.

Indeed, the Arab summit conference, which has just ended in Morocco, showed that the Arab world will never agree to the infringement of the legitimate rights of the 4 million-strong Palestinian people. These people also have the right to live in their own home, to have their own land and their own state.

Demchenko Commentary

LD101458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Commentary by Pavel Demchenko in 10 August PRAVDA entitled "More Onslaughts by the Aggressors"]

[Text] Yet another alarming report has come in from the Near East: The Israeli Air Force has bombed the positions of the Syrian forces in Lebanon who are there under the flag of the Arab League. This bears out the indications that in recent days the Israeli command has been preparing to resume military operations without the least intention of withdrawing its forces from Lebanese territory.

Another pointer to this is the situation in Beirut. Despite the fact that as long ago as 1 September the Palestine resistance movement had fully withdrawn from the city, the Israeli blockade of the Lebanese capital has not been lifted. Moreover, the interventionists are still advancing toward the center of Beirut. They have occupied a number of foreign embassy buildings and the parliament and hold the international airport. In the view of international observers, all this is being done to place this Arab country under Israel's de facto control. As Israeli Defense Minister Sharon has stated, Tel Aviv will not abandon the positions it has taken until the Lebanese Government signs a peace treaty with Israel along the lines of the Camp David agreements.

Other Israeli figures are also making bellicose statements these days. Israeli Prime Minister Begin, for instance, has said in the Knesset that his country will not only never agree to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state but it will never give up the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which Palestinians live. In a word, the aggression goes on. Israel's attempts to open new fronts, more particularly its attacks on Syrian positions, are adding to the heat of the situation even more and threatening to spread the conflict.

In this regard, one question arises: Why were the so-called international disengagement forces, which include U.S. Marines, brought into Lebanon? Was it only to engineer the withdrawal of the Palestinian units from Beirut and to help the Israelis to strengthen their hand there? That conclusion emerges to itself from analyzing the current situation. Lebanon can only be returned to normal after an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country and the cessation of the aggressive onslaughts against Syria and the Palestinians. This is the demand of the day, the demand of the broadest international public.

Israeli Aims

LD122148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] And now comrades, let us deal with the Near East. I shall begin with a special feature.

Philip Habib is a personality known to all. He is a U.S. diplomat of Lebanese descent, a special representative of American President Reagan. It is not the first year that he has been an intermediary between the Arabs and Israel.

During the last 3 months, when the Israelis invaded Lebanon, Philip Habib flew an innumerable number of times to Beirut, Jerusalem, Damascus, Amman, Cairo and other Arab capitals to conduct talks on the disengagement of the warring sides in west Beirut. Conditions were finally worked out, and the international disengagement forces, including 800 American Marines, were brought to Beirut and the Palestinian fighters withdrew under their supervision.

For Habib, an aged and sick person who carried with him a case full of medicines, the time for rest and reward has come. Last week, Lebanese President Sarkis presented him with the Order of the Lebanese Cedar, and this week, President Reagan, at a special ceremony in the White House, presented him with the highest American award, the Medal of Freedom. It would appear that the job has been done and now is the time for leisure. But the job has not been finished. If you allow the pun, these medals are only the display side of the medal which is called the situation in Lebanon. The Palestinians have left.

The American Marines were evacuated last Friday. Habib flew out before that, but Sharon and his troops have no intention of leaving Lebanon. The Israeli aggression agenda is far from exhausted and looking back we see either shortsightedness or evil intention among those who considered that the entire Lebanese problem actually lies in the withdrawal of the PLO and its armed formations.

No, Begin and Sharon, from the very beginning, have been looking further ahead, though from time to time they conceal their intentions. The Palestinians have left but the Israelis have not left west Beirut alone. Now they are pressing the Lebanese national patriotic forces there. Hoping to change to their advantage the distribution of political forces in Lebanon, they are strengthening the rightwing Christians and weakening the Muslim factions of Lebanese society.

There is another and very substantial question on the not yet exhausted agenda of the aggressors. After the Palestinians, they want the Syrian forces of the inter-Arab contingent, which had been sent on the mandate of the Arab League in 1976, for the maintenance of law and order to leave Lebanon as well.

We shall not leave until the Syrians leave. This is how the Israelis formulate the issue as they move their tanks toward the Al-Biqa' Valley where armed skirmishes have occurred several times recently.

And so it appears that Habib received his medals for achieving peace while Lebanon is actually facing the threat of two conflicts: the resumption of internecine civil war between Christians and Muslims and the possibility of a large-scale battle between the Israelis and Syrians. Israel wants to extract the maximum from its occupation of Lebanon, and that maximum includes the insistent and almost ultimative demand on Lebanon to sign a separate treaty with Israel on the Camp David model. This throws into confusion Lebanese supporters of Tel Aviv like the recently elected but not yet installed President Bashir al-Jumayyil. How can you sign a treaty with a neighbor whose troops are on your territory? It is humiliating and looks like capitulation. It turns out to be not a peace treaty but a vassal's submission. But Sharon insists: We shall not leave until you sign.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PALESTINE TU VISIT

LD102024 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- A delegation of Soviet trade unions (AUCCTU) and that of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine (FTUP) have resolutely condemned the perfidious, barbarous aggression of the Israeli military in Lebanon, Israel's policy of undisguised genocide against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples.

This is stressed in the joint communique on the visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation of the leadership of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine. It included General Secretary Fathi ar-Raghib and FTUP secretary on foreign ties Ibrahim Bulus.

The two delegations discussed the recent tragic developments in Lebanon, caused by the criminal large-scale aggression undertaken by Israel with direct support and complicity of U.S. imperialism.

The AUCCTU delegation reaffirmed the invariable solidarity of the Soviet working people with the selfless and just struggle of the Palestinian people in defense of its legitimate national interests, for its natural right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

The FTUP leaders expressed their warm appreciation to the Soviet working people for their consistent and invariable support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people against the imperialist and Zionist aggression.

The representatives of the FTUP and the AUCCTU expressed their high appreciation for the important initiatives of the Soviet state aimed at suppressing the Israeli aggression and achieving a just Middle East settlement through convening an international conference on the Middle East with the Palestine Liberation Organization participating in its deliberations.

The representatives of the AUCCTU and the FTUP resolutely condemned the capitulatory course of separate Camp David deals, which is been imposed upon Arab peoples by the Zionist aggressors and their overseas patrons, and the new U.S. plan for a so-called "settlement" of the Middle East problem, with which U.S. imperialism strives to divide and enslave the Arab peoples, to get hold of the natural resources of the Arab region and to establish its military-political domination in the Middle East.

The AUCCTU and the FTUP demand an unconditional suppression of the Israeli aggression and an immediate withdrawal of the aggressor troops from the Lebanese and all the [word indistinct] territories occupied by them.

The delegations of the Soviet trade unions and of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine reaffirmed their mutual desire for a further strengthening of their cooperation both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. During the talks held, the sides mapped out concrete areas and directions for the development of the friendly Soviet-Palestinian trade union ties. Agreement has also been reached to continue in the future mutual consultations on topical problems of today and of the international trade union movement.

SAUDI TROOPS TO JOIN RDF FOR OCTOBER EXERCISE

LD122000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Reports from Washington indicate that the U.S. administration is trying to exploit the Iraqi-Iranian military dispute in order to consolidate its positions in the Gulf region. Sources close to the U.S. Defense Department stated that the department is planning to carry out regular exercises of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in the northwestern region of the Arabian Sea next October. It is expected that units of the Saudi Army will take part in the exercises together with the RDF.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman has stressed that it has also expressed the wish for its forces to take part in these exercises, and has shown a willingness to provide its military bases for use in the landing of U.S. Marines.

IMPLICATIONS OF QOTBZADEH, COCONSPIRATORS' TRIAL

PM091231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Neznamov article under the rubric "Supplementing What Has Been Printed": "The Details of the Plot"]

[Text] Tehran's Islamic military revolutionary tribunal is continuing to examine the case of the antigovernment plot headed by former Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh. A further four participants in the plot face the court. As is well known, the trial of S. Qotbzadeh himself finished at the end of August.

What exactly was this new antigovernment grouping, one of whose organizers was a former foreign minister who in the not too distant past was one of Imam Khomeyni's closest advisers? Participating in the plot, the statement of the tribuanl chairman notes, were representatives of feudal, religious and bourgeois circles and some army officers with close foreign connections. It also stresses that the CIA, Israel and members of the family of the former shah of Iran bear the main responsibility for organizing it.

The Tehran authorities allege that the conspirators planned to shell and blow up the Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence. A special group had been set up to carry out this task. The first stage of the plot was to have been completed by eliminating representatives of the country's supreme leadership including the assassination of Khomeyni.

However, attention is being drawn to the fact that the Iranian press has recently been intensively publicizing Qotbzadeh's statement that he personally did not intend to overthrow the existing regime or assassinate the Ayatollah Khomeyni. He intended to assign the assassination to other participants in the plot but this, in his words, was prevented by the arrest. According to a JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI report, Qotbzadeh stated that the conspirators merely wanted to change the government since they did not approve of the methods of the practical implementation of the country's Constitution.

As for Qotbzadeh's collaboration with U.S. intelligence, this, as the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B attests, is no news to the Iranian people. Materials compromising him were published at one time by the Iranian ambassador in Paris. The materials indicated in particular that "Qotbzadeh was introduced into the Iranian religious leader's immediate entourage during the most difficult time of his exile (in Paris -- V.N.). However, Imam Khomeyni did not take these reports seriously since he trusted Qotbzadeh. Taking into account the specific character of Khomeyni's attitude toward Qotbzadeh, the Iranian authorities were in no hurry to publish on a broad scale the evidence they had of the former minister's criminal activity, ASH-SHA'B stresses.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TUNISIA

PM090837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation comprising P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, and V.O. Kozhevnikov, member of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow from the Republic of Tunisia 2 September. The delegation had been on a working visit to Tunisia.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD110724 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have cordially congratulated Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam on the national holiday of the country -- the revolution day.

The Soviet Union, the telegram says, highly evaluates the principled foreign policy of socialist Ethiopia aimed at ensuring peace, curbing the arms race and at detente, a policy which has won recognition and respect of the peace forces the world over. Socialist Ethiopia is making a weighty contribution to the struggle of the African peoples against the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism in Africa, for the unity of all independent countries of the continent.

The Soviet leaders expressed confidence that "the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will further strengthen and develop. This, they stressed, fully accords with the interests of the peoples of our countries and of the international community and the cause of universal peace and security." [quotation marks as received]

COMMENTARY APPRAISES USSR-ETHIOPIA RELATIONS

LD121846 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Sunday, 12 September, is a significant date in the history of the Ethiopian people, the eighth anniversary of the national democratic revolution. The commentary is by our observer Aleksandr Mikhaylov and here is what he writes.

In terms of importance, character and the profoundness of social and economic changes, the revolution in Ethiopia is unparalleled anywhere in Africa. The revolution not only swept away a rotten exploiter regime but also cleared up the road for basic political, social and economic changes in Ethiopian society. The revolutionary mainstay of the new government was strengthened by the nationalization of the land, major industrial enterprises, banks, insurance companies, city land and landlord apartment house holdings; also the establishment of the 8-hour working day and a number of laws on the social guarantees for men and women. The Ethiopian people approved and supported the line of rebuilding society along socialist lines.

The progress of the Ethiopian revolution was accompanied by the vicious resistance of the toppled exploiter classes and their minions, as well as by the counterrevolutionary forces abroad, to the radical changes of a socialist character. Revolutionary Ethiopia was forced to spend half of the 8 years since the revolution to fight the internal enemies and the foreign aggressors. Thanks to the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and other countries of the socialist community and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the aggressor was smashed by the Ethiopian Army and detachments of People's Militia.

The country has at last received the possibility to overcome certain difficulties and increase industrial output by 73 percent. Currently, the country has launched the construction of a number of major industrial enterprises and hydrotechnical projects. Most of the economic facilities are being erected with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Besides, these countries are training most of the future specialists for Ethiopia's national economy. In the USSR alone there are some 3,000 Ethiopian students.

When analyzing the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution over the past 8 years, it is necessary to point to such an important political phenomenon as the setting up of the COPWE, the Commission for Organizing the Party of Ethiopia's Working People. The commission has become the genuine ideological and political inspirer of the popular masses. Under COPWE's guidance, the trade unions and the farmers' associations have been reorganized and national youth and women's organizations set up. The rallying of mass public organizations around COPWE is evidence of the nationwide popular support for the line of creating the foundation for the future socialist society in the country.

At the same time COPWE and the Provisional Military Administrative Council can often feel that in the country there are certain difficulties of an objective character as well as of a subjective one. COPWE's Central Committee noted at its fourth plenary session last June that these are connected with the intrigues of internal counterrevolution and international reactionary forces, first and foremost with the expansionist ambitions of the neighboring Somalia regime. At all the stages of the revolution the Soviet Union has invariably given, and is continuing to give the country internationalist assistance which helps to create favorable conditions for implementing the program of the national democratic revolution.

CHAD SITUATION REPORTEDLY 'EXTREMELY UNSTABLE'

PM081527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 82 p 6

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "Righting Again"]

[Text] The Republic of Chad is unsettled again. AFP has reported a resumption of armed clashes between different groupings in that Central African state.

Let us recall that in the first half of June the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), headed by Hissene Habre, entered the capital of Chad, Ndjamena. President Goukouni Oueddei's troops left the city without fighting and he himself left the country.

Once established in Ndjamena, H. Habre formed a government -- a "provisional State Council," took the post of chairman and alloted other important posts to his comrades in arms. But control of the capital did not give the FAN control of the whole country, whose relatively small population -- some 4.5 million -- scattered over a huge area of 1,284,000 square kilometers.

There are about 10 different organizations and parties in the country, formed mainly on a tribal basis. This reflects the extreme ethnic diversity of the Chadian population, the diversity of religious beliefs and the historical fragmentation. Practically every one of the political associations in Chad has its own armed formations and often operates with absolute autonomy in the regions under its control. So Chad's political future depends to some extent on whether the government can find a common language with the leaders of other groupings, and first and foremost with one of the most influential -- the southerners' leader, Kamougue.

Col. A. Kamouge heads the "Standing Committee" -- the organ of the south, which is relatively developed in economic terms and is the country's most densely populated region. In recent years the agricultural, mainly Christian south has been virtually isolated from the Muslim north, where livestock-raising tribes live. The southerners have their own army. A national reconciliation in Chad is hardly possible without accord with them.

That is apparently why H. Habre has made a proposal to A. Kamougue for talks. At the same time several meetings have taken place with the participation of representatives of other organizations too: the Revolutionary Democratic Council and the People's Front for the Liberation of Chad.

But the talks have not yet yielded any real results. And not all is calm even in the south. Western news agencies report the existence of opposition to Col. A. Kamougue. There have been armed actions by his opponents.

As for the other groupings, many of them have at one time, supporting G. Oueddei, fought more or less actively against the FAN. Their disagreements with Habre, first and foremost political in nature, have not been overcome. This is confirmed by the hostilies which have flared up between the FAN and the Revolutionary Democratic Council.

The people of Chad are tired of many years of ceaseless internecine strife. People long for a quiet life. But the numerous contradictions not only between north and south, but between other regional military-political associations mean that the situation in Chad remains extremely unstable.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD130704 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kampala September 13 TASS -- Milton Obote, president of Uganda, has accused the West of carrying out a slanderous campaign against that African country.

Speaking at a press conference here for local and foreign journalists, he strongly criticised the Western mass media which distorts Ugandan reality by alleging that the government does not control the situation in separate regions of the country, resorts to mass repressions and kindles tribal strife. The president refuted these allegations which delude the world public, and expressed the Ugandan Government's firm resolve the act in the interests of the whole people of that country.

Milton Obote stressed that perceptible success had been achieved in solving the security problem. Peace is reigning in most of Ugandan territory, except some isolated regions where anti-government elements continue their subversive activities. Bandits resort to terror against the peaceful population, kidnap locals and force them to join their gangs on pain of death. These tactics provoke ever growing resistance of the population, Milton Obote pointed out.

The president underlined that the Ugandan Government would continue its policy of consolidating and developing the national economy for the sake of improving the well-being of all the nationalities of that country.

CHILEAN CP OFFICIAL DESCRIBES DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Chile is meeting the ninth anniversary of the fascist coup in an atmosphere of a deep economic crisis, growing political instability and a further strengthening of the struggle of the people against the dictatorial regime, Paulo Diaz, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, said here.

The economic crisis, which started in Chile in the middle of last year, he stressed in an interview with TASS Correspondent Ruslan Knyazev, has dispelled the myth about the "economic miracle", which Pinochet is using in an attempt to deceive world public opinion. Today the number of the unemployed in the country has reached 25 percent of the total labour force, and in some branches of the economy, for example in the construction industry, even more -- up to 50 percent. Chile's foreign debt has topped 16 billion dollars. The crisis is further deepening, and over the recent four months Pinochet has already twice been forced to reshuffle his cabinet in futile attempts to find a way out of the present situation.

The fascist regime is toughening repressions. In July this year alone more than 15,000 people were arrested in Chile. At the same time the dictator strives to strengthen his power through assistance from the Reagan administration in exchange for the support given by him to the USA and Britain in the course of the aggression against Argentina in the Southern Atlantic. But, Paulo Diaz continues, in spite of repressive measures of the dictatorship, increasingly broader sections of the population are taking part in protest actions. The mass "hunger march" on August 19 in the centre of Santiago, in which thousands of workers, the unemployed, women and youth took part, turned into a popular demonstration of protest against the regime. As a result of the bold operation by a fighting group of the partriots Chilean television programmes on September 4 were disrupted and an appeal was broadcast for struggle against the fascist dictatorship. Trade union organizations uniting more than 90 percent of all factory and office workers organized into trade unions, adopted a joint platform of struggle for their rights according with the new stage of the combat unity of the Chilean working people.

What is the stand of the Chilean Communists in the present situation? Our party believes, Paulo Diaz noted, that the only way towards resolving the country's problems is determined struggle against the fascist regime on the basis of the broadest unity. There is growing conviction among the masses that it is only by joining their minds and strength that it it possible to regain freedom for Chile, that compromise and passiveness will lead to nothing. The solution to the problems of Chile will not fall from the moon, it will not come automatically as a result of internal contradictions of the regime. It will be necessary to overthrow Pinochet by force -- this is the main conclusion, which is absolutely obvious today. Under these conditions, Paulo Diaz stressed in conclusion, of utmost importance is the role of the international movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people, which is currently gaining in scope across the world.

BREZHNEV, URUGUAY'S ALVAREZ EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM080949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Uruguayan President Gregorio C. Alvarez in which he conveyed to him congratulations on independence day, the country's national holiday, as well as wishes for success and prosperity to the freindly Uruguayan people. In a reply telegram on behalf of his country's government and from himself personally Gregorio C. Alvarez expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and for his part wished prosperity to L.I. Brezhnev personally and to the Soviet Union's friendly people.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS 13 SEP

LD131134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The crew of the Soyuz-T-7 spaceship have been presented with lofty awards from the homeland. The successful flight by the crew of the Soyuz-T-7 spaceship, in which a woman cosmonaut worked for the first time, is a bright new page in Soviet space exploration. It has once again demonstrated the immense capabilities of Soviet science and technology in the study of space and the earth. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the heroes of space with lofty awards from the homeland in the Kremlin today. Here is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech:

Dear comrades, we have met on an occasion which is both pleasant and formal, namely the presentation of decorations to space heroes. Such ceremonies have become traditional, but this can by no means be said about the flight itself.

The crew who have come back to earth include Svetlana Savitskaya, who has become the world's second woman-cosmonaut.

Flight experience is being accumulated and spacecraft are being improved and even becoming more comfortable. Yet every step into outer space is unique. Every step demands knowledge, courage and, moreover, daring. These qualities are found in good measure in Savitskaya, the winged daughter of our homeland, in her space knights, Comrades Comrades Popov and Serebrov, and in Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev, the hospitable hosts in Salyut-7.

There was a time when people wondered about practical returns from space research. Today there is no such question. Astronomy, the weather service, medicine, biology, agriculture, metallurgy, and numerous other fields in which man applies his intellect and hand, need data that can only be obtained in space orbit. Investment in space exploration is beginning to pay off abundantly.

The homeland highly appreciates the work of our scientists, engineers, technicians, workers and, of course, cosmonauts -- in short, all those who are exploring the boundless expanses of outer space.

Leonid Ivanovich Popov, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is awarded the Order of Lenin for the successful fulfillment of the space flight and for the courage and heroism he displayed during it. The high title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal is conferred also on Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov and Svetlana Yevgenyevna Savitskaya.

I warmly congratulate you, dear comrades, on these decorations. I wish you fresh successes on earth and in space.

In his speech Leonid Ivanovich Popov expressed, on behalf of the crew, sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for showing confidence in their ability to carry out the space flight, for their high evaluation of their work and for the homeland's awards. Our flight, he said, took place at a time when the entire Soviet people, inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are preparing to see in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner. Permit me to report that the program of the space flight was fully carried out. Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who are feeling well, are continuing their space watch on board the Salyut-7 orbital station. They asked us to pass on the information that they will carry out the flight program with high quality, to an excellent standard. On behalf of the Soviet cosmonauts Comrade Popov gave an assurance that they will apply all their strength, knowledge and experience for the successful exploration of space, for the benefit of all mankind.

Having expressed gratitude for the lofty award, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov noted: Our flight on board the Salyut-7 scientific research complex has yet again shown how advanced Soviet space technology is. It has yet again illustrated the qualitatively high level it has risen to and the heights which Soviet people can reach in free, peaceful creativity. We regard these lofty awards, first and foremost, as a recognition of the work of scientists, designers, workers, rural workers, doctors, and the entire heroic Soviet people. I assure you, esteemed Leonid Ilich, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that as a Communist, citizen and scientist, I shall apply all my strength, knowledge and experience to improving our manned space equipment, to raising the efficiency of space exploration for the benefit of the great homeland.

In her speech Svetlana Yevgenyevna Savitskaya said: I fully share the lofty award from my people with the great scientific, technical and production collectives of Soviet people who helped in the preparation and implementation of our flight. As a Communist, it is pleasant for me to report that we fulfilled the tasks set by the homeland and the party. Our crew's flight persuasively showed that at the present stage of the development of space equipment, too, a woman is capable of working actively in space, of successfully carrying out scientific, technical, medical and biological research and experiments, of using space equipment. The successful implementation of the space flight was made possible and was purposefully carried out thanks to the constant care and attention of the Leninist party, the Soviet Government, and yourself, personally, Leonid Ilich, for the development of Soviet space exploration.

The persistent work of Soviet scientists, engineers and workers has created improved, reliable space equipment which enabled a woman to carry out an 8-day flight as part of the crew. When you work in space, you can see how beautiful, majestic and, at the same time, exposed our planet is. You have an especially profound understanding of how important and necessary is the unceasing struggle for peace being waged by our party, our government and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich. Neither happiness nor the joy derived from beloved work are possible without peace on earth. I am ready to carry out any assignment for the homeland, for the sake of fresh victories for Soviet aeronautics.

The speeches were listened to with attention and greeted with applause. In commemoration of the auspicious event, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was presented with a certificate about the joint flight, signed by the five cosmonauts on board the orbital research complex.

The members of the crew were warmly congratulated by Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dmitriyev, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Lieutenant General of Aviation Beregovoy, head of the Gagarin Center for Cosmonaut Training; and other officials, who were present during the presentation ceremony.

RIGHTS ACTIVIST ARRESTED AFTER SIGNING APPEAL

LD111026 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 11 Sep (DPA) -- Moscow human rights activist and computer engineer Aleksey Smirnov (30) has been arrested. Friends of Smirnov also said on Saturday that the apartments of five of his acquaintances had been searched on Friday.

Smirnov is among the 34 people who signed a solidarity appeal last Monday on behalf of the 75-year-old dissident lawyer Sofiya Kallistratova, who has been charged with slandering the Soviet state.

As in previous cases, including that of human rights activist Yuriy Shikhanovich, "crime number 35" was given as the grounds for the apartment searches, according to Smirnov's friends. This is said to concern the spread of details of alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

RESULTS OF 8-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PLAN SUMMARIZED

LD122024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The results of the work of the country's industry for 8 months have been summed up. The plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. The overall volume of industrial production increases by 2.7 percent compared with January-August last year, and labor productivity in industry rose by 2 percent. The 8-month plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries apart from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, whose enterprises failed to meet their planned output of the most important types of metal products.

An advanced rate of production growth was achieved in the gas industry, a number of machine-building industries, the food industry, fruit and vegetable and medical industries, and of the union republics by Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghiziya and Armenia.

Some 6,000 motor vehicles above the plan were produced, more than 5 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted and many consumer goods were produced. However, the national economy was undersupplied by much mineral fertilizer, chemical fibers, timber and construction materials, woolen fibers and certain other articles.

ENTERPRISES EXHORTED TO OVERCOME SHORTCOMINGS

PM101417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Organization, Efficiency, Discipline"]

[Excerpts] "Organization, efficiency, discipline," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "those are the essential requirements both centrally and locally. It is from this viewpoint that the activity of all party, state and economic organs should be organized."

Unfortunately, an atmosphere of organization, efficiency and discipline has not yet been created everywhere. We have enterprises which fail to complete plans every month. There are various reasons for this. Raw material disruptions occur and transport and contractors let them down. But their attitude to difficulties also varies. With appropriate engineering and economic decisions, a creative search for reserves and initiative, some overcome these difficulties, while others take cover behind "objective" reasons. Workers are still to be found who seek to downgrade plans. When they are not allowed to do so they raise a commotion: We are not being helped, they say.

In a number of collectives there are still many cases of absenteeism, tardiness, early departure from shifts and other violations. This is intolerable! Displaying party concern for discipline means seeking to insure that a conscientious attitude becomes the norm of every person's conduct. That means creating an atmosphere, a public opinion, in which idlers, absentees and drifters know that they will be given no quarter. Here the role of the party, workers and trade union meetings and comrades' courts is particularly great.

Unity of word and deed must be ensured everywhere. However, it does happen that organization is replaced by fuss over sessions and verbal disputes. All organizational work is reduced to the compilation of all sorts of measures and plans without genuine concern for their fulfullment. For instance, dozens of resolutions aimed at enhancing agricultural production efficiency were adopted by the Tartuskiy Estonian CP Raykom. But they were not backed up by effective organizational and political work, so there has still been no improvement there.

Organization, efficiency and discipline -- this is all inseparable from well-organized performance control and verification. The most important thing here is to rectify an error skillfully and promptly, to eliminate shortcomings and get things moving. Yet to this day the weakness exists in the work of some party committees that they publicize shortcomings and punish the culprit -- and consider their mission accomplished.

The responsibility of a particular communist or party organization for the state of affairs in the collective depends directly on how self-critically the results of work are assessed. It is important to develop criticism and self-criticism and to leave not a single businesslike proposal or remark unheeded. Correct action is being taken by those party committees and primary party organizations which analyze in depth how measures are being fulfilled to implement the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plan decisions. This analysis makes it possible to rectify shortcomings on an ad hoc basis and to ensure the improvement of production efficiency and work quality.

Efficiency and discipline also include concepts like the workers' honesty and conscientiousness. Where people are educated in spirit there is no place for deception, exaggeration of data or conceit. Asserting a responsible attitude to matters means not bypassing the slightest violations of discipline and creating an atmosphere of high exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings.

There is no more important business for every party organization now than the consistent fulfillment of the plans of the second year of the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges which have been adopted. Not that much time remains before the end of the year. Improvement of the work style and all aspects of party leadership and reliance on the masses' initiative will promote the successful implementation of what has been planned.

VOZNESENSKIY GIVES TALK ON INDUSTRIAL WASTE

OW281148 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 28 August carries the scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy on reprocessing of industrial waste for economic reasons and for environmental protection.

Voznesenskiy begins the talk by providing the statistics of industrial waste and expressing concern for the impact on future generations in terms of the availability of natural resources and industrial pollution. He then introduces Vasiliy Nikolayevich Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the Gossnab, who dwells on the possible solution to the existing problem which is "the economical usage of the existing resources and reprocessing of industrial waste." Ksintaris then reads mail from concerned citizens about the current mismanagement of the natural resources "for which the future generation will pay a high price." In the subsequent section of the talk Ksintaris provides details of what is being done in the field of reprocessing of industrial waste, particularly in order to preserve forest resources. He argues that less energy and labor resources are required for producing a number of items from reprocessed waste than from a primary source.

Ksintaris provides examples of byproducts developed by a Gossnab institute by isolating "Darnit" which is being widely used as a substitute for cement and reinforced concrete in road construction and gas pipelines. Shots are provided of the byproduct in use.

Other examples of the use of byproducts are provided and shortcomings in wider usage of industrial waste are noted. Ksintaris singles out the industries which are noted for excessive wastage. He also dwells on the program of "Waste Paper in Exchange for Books," whereby the population is encouraged to accumulate and resell waste paper.

Voznesenskiy and Ksintaris conclude the program by remephasizing the importance of reprocessing industrial and domestic waste.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-11 SEP REPORTED

LD120046 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 and 11 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 September

The first million tons of grain has been sold to the state by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kustanayskaya Oblast. Reaping of grains is being completed on an area of 4.3 million hectares. Over vast areas such varieties of strong and hard wheats as the famous Saratovskaya-29, Bezenchukskaya-96 and Kharkovskaya-46 are cultivated in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Almaz, a new promising variety of hard wheat, occupies hundreds of thousands of hectares in the oblast and is producing high grain yields everywhere. Fodder laying-in month starts in Kirghiziya today. Already more than 2.5 million tons of fodder have been laid in in the republic. (0600 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast threshing of grain crops is in progress on the 2 millionth hectare. In Stavropolskiy Kray machine operators today began harvesting sugar beets. Around 45,000 hectares are under the crop, and it is intended to deliver no less than 1 million tons to sugar factories. In Saratovskaya Oblast millet harvesting is under way. Farms of 12 rayons have completed threshing. Belorussia plans to dispatch over 500,000 tons of potatoes to the cities of the USSR this year. Mowing of winter crops has been completed in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Rye and wheat have been sown on almost 500,000 hectares, which is considerably more than last year. (1100 GMT)

In Bashkiriya grain sales to the state are under way; over 1 million tons have been sold so far. Winter sowing was completed in August. Automn plowing has been carried out on 40 percent of area. Farms in Pensenskaya Oblast are selling grain to the state. Almost 700,000 tons have gone to elevators. In spite of the late start to the harvesting, many farms are handing over above-plan grain. (1500 GMT)

11 September

Grain has been reaped and threshed on 1 million hectares in Permskaya Oblast. Stockpiling of rye seed has been completed. Stockpiling of spring grain crop seed is 80 percent complete. The center of harvesting has now switched to the Komi-Permyatskiy National Okrug and other northern districts of Permskaya Oblast. (0800 GMT)

In Kurakaya Oblast 855,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state. Orenburgskiy Rayon has completed the harvesting of grain. (1500 GMT)

The last harvesting machinery has left the Mordovian grain area. A good harvest of grain and cereal crops has been gathered from the whole sown area without losses and in best possible time. The harvest is coming to an end on the grain fields of Orlovskaya Oblast. Despite an exceptionally cold and rainy summer and grain flattened and twisted by the winds, machine operators have managed to keep to a minimum the losses and gather in a fair harvest. The rice harvest has begun today in the area won back from the Kyzylkum desert. Despite unfavorable weather conditions a high harvest has been grown. Each hectare is yielding five to seven quintals of grain above plan. (1530 GMT)

Farmers in Donetskaya Oblast have begun mass harvesting of sunflowers. Plantations of this crop occupy 150,000 hectares. This year for the first time industrial technology has been used in cultivating sunflowers on 1/3 of the area. Steppe machine operators intend to sell about 300,000 tons of oil seeds to the state. (2100 GMT)

ACTIVITIES, TESTS ABOARD SALYUT-7 DESCRIBED

LD101450 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre September 10 TASS -- It is for 120 days that Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working on board the Salyut-7 orbital scientific station.

Today the crew are having another day of medical check-ups. They are researching into the cardio-vascular system's reaction to dosaged physical load with the use of the recording apparatus "reograph" and "beta". For the purposes of optimum planning of the cosmonauts' work and rest conditions, pulsebeat and body temperature are measured additionally both during rest and during the performance of working operations.

In the course of the day the crew will also measure the velocities of air flows on board the station for an estimate of the microclimate in various zones of the station.

Experiments are going on to cultivate higher plants in space flight conditions. At present the dynamics of the growth of the tissue of wheat and corn are being studied and the effect of electrical field on the development of peas is being researched into in the installations with biological objects. Besides, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are conducting experiments with such garden plants as peppergrass, dill, and marrow-stem kale.

Visual observations, the cleaning of the station's quarters, and a shower are planned for the crew for tomorrow. The cosmonauts are to talk to their families in two-way TV communication sessions.

The state of health of the cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev is good and they are feeling well.

Work on the near-earth orbit is being accomplished successfully.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN SSR CONFERENCE -- An international scientific meeting has been held in Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmen SSR. Representatives of 20 Asian, African and Latin American countries attended the meeting. The scholars of the Desert Institute of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences presented reports to the participants in the conference. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82 GF]

AZERBAIJAN SATELLITE TELEVISION -- Inhabitants of the foothill Divichinskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan will now also be able to watch central TV broadcast programmes in color. This possibility has been ensured by the installation of a station of the Moskva space communication satellite system and a powerful retransmitter in the rayon center. During this 5-year plan period it is planned to put ten such stations into operation in the republic. At present programs of republican and central TV are watched by 97 percent of the republic's population. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 9 Sep 82 LD]

NEW TELEVISION TOWER -- A new 372-meter television tower has been built on the summit of the picturesque Koktobe Mountain in Alma Ata. This is the highest construction in the country's seismic zones. Its operation will significantly improve the reception of television and radio broadcasts in the capital of Kazakhstan. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

TANK TROOPS HONORED WITH MOSCOW CELEBRATION

LD102308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Today a festive meeting of working people and servicemen of the capital devoted to Tank Troops Day, which we celebrate on 12 September, was held in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were tank designers and builders, veteran tank troops, and representatives of administrative and public organizations. Army General Vasiliy Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and deputy minister of defense of the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

Petrov Interview

LD112110 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- As long as the Soviet state exists, the foreign policy of the USSR has been aimed at attaining the great goal, that of safeguarding peace, of preventing war. The Soviet military doctrine is of a defensive character. The entire structure of our armed forces was built and is built for repulsing aggression and threats coming from imperialism. This was stated today in the newspaper PRAVDA by commander-in-chief of the land forces, USSR deputy defence minister, Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Vasiliy Petrov. He answered questions of PRAVDA's correspondent in connection with the Tankmen's Day observed in the USSR today.

Stressing that the armoured forces are effective for solving most important tasks in various types of combat operations, are a contemporary and very promising arm of the service, the commander-in-chief added that people are the main asset of the armoured forces. They are boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the Communist Party, their people, follow in the footsteps of their grandfathers and fathers who earned glory for their valour in combat.

Answering the question about the so-called "Soviet military menace" about which it is talked in the West over many years, Vasiliy Petrov stressed: The imperialist circles of the USA and NATO using this hackneyed myth as a cover continue spiralling the arms race, stir up dangerous crises and armed conflicts in various areas of the world, recklessly threaten to use nuclear weapons. Meanwhile the press organs of the USA and some leaders of the U.S. administration in their speeches distort on purpose the aims of the Soviet foreign policy, the data about the Soviet Armed Forces, their armoured forces.

The deputy defence minister pointed out that in Europe 94 divisions of NATO (including Spain) now oppose 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty countries. But the advocates of war won't keep quiet. They are trying to intimidate their peoples with the only aim, to justify the arms race and the growth of military budgets their aggressive aspirations, to achieve military superiority. [sentence as revised]

This compels the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, soldiers of the fraternal armies to be vigilantly on guard of the intrigues of imperialists and to keep their powder dry, Vasiliy Petrov said on conclusion.